THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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" Rehobeth	"	29 and 30
" Swindles	"	31 and Sept. 1
Hookesbury	Sept.	7 and 8
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Wilmington, Fifth Street	"	21 and 22
Elizabeth, Wayman	"	28 and 29
Bladen, Windsor	Oct.	5 and 6
Onslow, Queens Creek	"	12 and 13
Dublin, Charity	"	19 and 20
Smithville	"	25 and 26
Wilmington, Front Street	Nov.	2 and 3
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.
april 19 10-1y

SEINES AND NET TWINES.

SEINES, NETS,
ROPE, CORKS, BUOYS,
LEADS AND NET FITTINGS,
of every description, manufactured and for sale
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89 Commercial Street,
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oct. 4 343m-

NEW HANOVER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE next Regular Meeting of this Society will be held at Moore's Creek Church (near Moore's 'reek Bridge) on Thursday, November the 7th, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clok, A M. The object of the Society, being the general benefit of the Agricultural classes, their hearty co-operation is expected and earnestly solicited. It is desired that all districts in the county should be represented; an interesting time is anticipated, as a number of speakers will be present by invitation, and address the meeting on the various subjects connected with Agricultural pursuits. The public generally are invited to attend.
D. MACMILLAN,
President N. H A S.
oct. 8 3—d1twtf

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

National Finances—Secretary McCulloch's Letter and his Financial Views—Election Excitement.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—In the letter of Secretary McCulloch on financial affairs, sent North yesterday, there was an error in one sentence that requires correction. The sentence referred to should read: "Nor do I believe that any considerable number of members of Congress would favor an additional issue for any *ordinary* purpose, much less for the purpose of paying bonds in violation of the express understanding under which they were negotiated."

In this connection it may be added that Secretary McCulloch holds that the truth will appear to be that every portion of the funded debt of the government which has been paid or purchased in since 1861, has been redeemed in gold; that it has been the universal understanding of the public that all loans of the government should be paid, principal and interest, in gold, unless, as in the case of the compound interest notes, the temporary loan certificates, and seven-thirties, when not converted into five-twenties, the law under which they were issued provided for their payment in currency, or it was otherwise understood by the takers that they should be paid in currency. In other words, the promises of the statutes of Congress, of the financial officers of the country and actual action of the government, have pledged the public faith of the United States to the payment in coin of all its indebtedness not expressly agreed and understood to be paid otherwise.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The various regular and special committees of the House of Representatives are preparing their work in order to be ready to report at the next session. The committee of elections has been holding a session at Bridgeport, Conn., under the Chairmanship of Mr. Dawes, of Mass., investigating the alleged corrupt practices in the election of Mr. Barnum, and has adjourned to meet at Falls Village, Connecticut, on the 15th instant.

A portion of the same committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, meets at Lexington, Ky., on the 11th inst., to carry on the investigation as to the alleged disloyalty of the members elect from that State.

The select committee on the maltreatment of Union prisoners of war commences its session at Boston on the 15th inst., under the chairmanship of Mr. Shanks, of Indiana.

The select committee on Southern railroads proceeds south from this city on the 9th inst., under the chairmanship of Mr. McClugg, of Missouri.

A sub-committee of the judiciary committee will assemble to-morrow at its room, in the capitol, to commence the investigation assigned to it as to whether Maryland possesses a republican form of government.

Nothing definite has transpired as to the proposed action of Gen. Butler's select committee on the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

A Very Just Sentiment.

The New York World, in a notice of the recent removal of the remains of Booth and the murdered Mrs. Surratt, and the newspaper details thereof, says:

"There is something indescribably foul in thus forever thrusting the miserable shreds and remnants of these creatures under the public nose. Popular sentiment in England will not permit a stake to be thrust through a suicide. Public opinion in France forbids breaking on the wheel; and yet, as the Old World recedes from the dark ages, the New seems to be falling back into their depths. When the Indians scalp and mutilate their victims we find language inadequate to our horror, and yet, while abusing the pagan Apaches, we suffer our national name to go forth in official conjunction with the excision of felon vertebræ and the pickling of assassins' hearts. It is high time this sort of thing were stopped. It does not become the United States to hawk about the carcasses of its foes."

Mrs. Lincoln's Personal Property.

Mrs. Lincoln's wardrobe, jewels, and other personal property are still on exhibition in New York. Only a few small articles have been sold thus far, and unless Mr. Brady is more successful this week, the goods will be sold at auction next Monday. Nearly all the auctioneers of New York have volunteered to sell the goods without any expense to Mrs. Lincoln. The rooms are constantly thronged with visitors. The calls mostly made out of curiosity, and during the day hundreds of women handle the goods, criticising the styles and the prices asked for them.

From Frazer's Magazine.

FAR AWAY.

"The land that is very far off."—Isa. xxxiii, 17.

Upon the shore
Of Evermore
We sport like children at their play,
And gather shells
Where sinks and swells
The mighty sea, from far away.

Upon that bench
Nor voice nor speech
Doth things intelligible say;
But through our souls
A whisper rolls,
That comes from far away.

Into our ears
The voice of years
Comes deeper, deeper, day by day:
We stop to hear
As it draws near
Its awfulness from far away.

And what it tells
We drop the shells
We were so full of yesterday,
And pick no more
Upon the shore,
But dream of brighter far away.

And o'er the tide,
Far out and wide,
The yearnings of our souls do stray;
We long to go,
We do not know
Where it may be, but far away.

The mighty deep
Doth slowly creep
Upon the shore where we did play:
The very sand
Where we did stand
A moment since swept far away.

Our playmates all,
Beyond our call,
Are passing hence, as we soon may,
Unto that shore
Of Evermore,
Beyond the boundless far away.

We'll trust the wave,
And Him to save,
Beneath whose feet as marble lay
The rolling deep;
For He can keep
Our souls in that dim far away!

From the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury.

TO THE SOUTH! TO THE SOUTH!

A Parody on Duganne's "To the West."

BY ASHER M. WRIGHT.

To the South! To the South!
Down to brave Tennessee,
Where the white man's a serf,
And the negro is free;
Where a man, if he's black,
With a vote in his hand,
Can crush his white 'brother,"
And rule o'er the land.

To the South! To the South!
To the land of the sun,
Where fruits may be gathered,
And spoils may be won;
Where the sons of the soil
Feel the rod of our wrath,
And mourn o'er the ruin
We strewed in our path!

To the South! To the South!
Where Old Cotton was King,
Ere "niggers" and "Yankees"
Had got in the "Ring;"
Where the ground is enriched
By the blood of the slain,
And watered with tears
For a cause that was vain (?)

To the South! To the South!
Where the flag is now furl'd
That challenged the fears
And amaze of the world;
Where the people, enslaved
And stung by despair,
May yet rouse like the lion
And spring from their lair!

To the South! To the South!
Down to brave Tennessee,
Where the white man's a serf,
And the negro is free;
Where a man, *if he's black*,
With a vote in his hand,
Can crush his white brother,
And rule o'er the land.

From Southern Society.

IN MEMORIAM.

D. J. R.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE CONQUERED BANNER.

Young as the youngest who donned the Gray,
True as the truest that wore it—
Brave as the Bravest, he marched away,
(Hot tears on the cheeks of his mother lay,)
Triumphant waved our Flag one day,
He fell in the front before it.

Firm as the firmest where duty led,
He hurried without a falter—
Bold as the Boldest, he fought and bled,
And the day was won—but the field was red,
And the blood of his fresh, young heart was shed
On his country's hallowed altar.

On the trampled breast of the battle-plain,
Where the foremost ranks had wrestled—
On his pale, pure face, not a mark of pain,
(His mother dreams they will meet again,)
The fairest form amid all the slain,
Like a child asleep—he nestled.

In the solemn shades of the woods that swept
The field where his comrades found him—
They buried him there—and the big tears crept
Into strong men's eyes that had seldom wept,
(His mother, God pity her!—smiled and slept,
Dreaming her arms were around him.)

* * * *

A grave in the woods with the grass o'ergrown,
A grave in the heart of his mother—
His clay in the one lies lifeless and lone;
There is not a name, there is not a stone—
And only the voice of the winds maketh moan
O'er the grave where never a flower is strewn—
But his *memory lives* in the other.

For the Journal.

Meeting in Onslow.

JACKSONVILLE, N. C., Oct. 7, 1867.

At a meeting of the citizens of the county of Onslow, at the Court House in Jacksonville, on motion of J. W. Shackelford, Franklin Thompson was appointed Chairman, and on motion of A. C. Huggins, A. J. Johnston was appointed Secretary of the meeting. The Chairman appointed J. W. Shackford, E. W. Murrill, A. C. Huggins, C. Stevens and Edgar W. Ward to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, which is to recommend suitable persons to represent Onslow county in the General Convention, to meet in Raleigh on the 16th of October. The committee retired, and after a short absence returned, and through their Chairman, A. C. Huggins, made the following report:

Resolved, That we approve of the call of the National Constitutional men to hold a Convention at Raleigh, on or about the 16th of October, 1867.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint ten delegates to represent Onslow county in the Convention, one from each Captain's district.

The resolutions met the entire approbation of the meeting.

The Chairman appointed the following delegates, viz: Jere. W. Spicer, H. H. Sandlin, T. J. Jarman, C. Stevens, W. P. Ward, A. C. Huggins, G. P. Young, C. Gerock and E. W. Fonville, when on motion, the Secretary was added to the list.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary send a copy of these resolutions to the Wilmington Journal and Raleigh Sentinel, with a request to publish the same.

No further business appearing, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

A. J. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

STATE NEWS.

NORTH CAROLINA CANALS.—General E. S. Parker, from the staff on duty at General Grant's headquarters, who before the war was a civil engineer of many years' experience, leaves to-morrow for North Carolina to make an examination of the Dismal Swamp Canal. There are two of these, designated as old and new canals. The former is under the control of the General Government; the latter belongs to the State and private parties. The old canal was broken in the early part of the war, and has not been used since. It is much better than the new canal, and the North Carolina authorities and many citizens are very anxious to have the Government put it in repair, and enlarge it so as to make a passage for ships. It is possible that, in certain contingencies, purchasers might be found for it among capitalists interested in that section. The Treasury Department has made a partial investigation on one or two occasions, and now a more complete examination will be made under authority conferred on the Secretary of War by acts of Congress.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—We were glad to see Rev. Dr. Craven in our sanctum, on yesterday. He says that there are about ninety students at Trinity. He thinks they evince an unwonted devotion to study. The institution has been visited recently by an outpouring of the Spirit, and most of the students are professors of religion. In the Theological department, Rev. Dr. Doub has sixteen students.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

PILOT MOUNTAIN.—Pilot Mountain I pass *ex route*. This mountain sometimes goes by the name of "The Ararat." Why called Pilot, no one seems to know, more than that it is supposed to have served as a Pilot to the Indians. But Pilot is not an Indian word.

It presents two separate views, wholly unlike each other. From the east it is conical, rising to a vast height and terminating in a regularly shaped column, almost as perpendicular as masonry. This column goes by the name of "The Pinnacle." It is of rock and rises from the top of the mountain some three hundred feet. The top is a level surface of about three acres of earth and stones, with a good crop of half sized oaks and other trees upon it. A rabbit turned loose upon this level plateau would meet with difficulty in getting down again, owing to the steepness of the sides of the column.

There are several summer boarding houses in the immediate vicinity of the Pilot, and the wonder is that our country does not afford a sufficient number of the lovers of nature to keep these hotels filled with visitors during the summer.

The base of the east side is washed by the Yadkin river.

The South view is poetically called "The hog's back view," and appropriately, so far as outline goes. It has very much of a hog's back look about it. The Pinnacle, from the South side, is on what would be the hog's head.

Ascent to the top is not very difficult.—A carriage may be driven up the slope, say half the distance. Then the journey can be made a little further on horse back, but here the animals must be tied, and the "*Walker* Line" takes you to the base of the column. This you scale by a ladder.—But the summit once gained, you are amply paid for all your pains. The view is incredible on a clear day; I will not attempt a description of it.

Corres. Raleigh *Sentinel*.

SWISS EMIGRANTS—The Asheville News and Farmer mentions the arrival, in that town, of a family of Swiss Emigrants, who were induced to go to Buncombe by a wealthy and intelligent gentleman from Switzerland, who has been sojourning in the mountains. The News says:

"These emigrants are of the right sort. They are not picked up promiscuously, but come among us endorsed as intelligent and respectable farmers, and by a proper encouragement from our people may be made to form a nucleus around which thousands of similar people would undoubtedly gather in a very short time. Even now thirty other families are awaiting the report of those now here, and if that report is favorable, a tide of immigration will set in towards this section that will soon drive out our present unreliable and ignorant labor, and replace it with an intelligent and industrious people, who will help build our railroads, our commercial interests, and make our mountains blossom as the rose."

WINDY BILLY.—A correspondent at Lexington informs us that the Grand Jury at Davidson Court found a true bill against W. F. Henderson for stealing a *mule*, instead of a *horse*, and also for perjury. We take no pleasure in such announcements, but facts ought not to be concealed from the public, whether men occupy *distinguished* positions, either in the Republican or Radical party or among Conservatives. Let truth and justice be done to every man, *without distinction of color!*

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

PASTOR RESIGNED.—We learn that Dr. Hodges, who has recently resigned the Rectorship of the Episcopal Church in this place, will leave for Washington, D. C., in a few days. We do not know whether or not he has accepted the charge of any other church. We know the community regrets his departure from our midst, and wishes him success and happiness in his new home. The Dr. has had charge of this Church since 1858, and has discharged faithfully his duties to all. May his days be long and useful.—Warrenton *Courier*.

REVIVAL.—A very interesting revival of religion is in progress in the Methodist congregation of this town, under the ministry of Rev. John S. Long.

Washington *Index*.

SHINGLES.—One hundred thousand dollars worth of shingles were made in the county of Beaufort the past year.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN OF CHARLOTTE.—From a private letter, we learn that Mr. M. F. Windell, late of this city, was murdered near Mobile, by a negro boy whom he was superintending. It seems that he had reproved the negro for some neglect of duty, and receiving an insolent reply, he seized the negro who stabbed him on the thigh and back, inflicting mortal wounds. Mr. Windell leaves a dependent family.

Charlotte *News*.

Women were born, so fate declares,
To smooth our linen and our cares;
And 'tis but just, for by my troth,
They're very apt to ruffle both.

Encumbrance sore long time I bore,
Derision was in vain;
But when short skirts became the mode,
They eased me of my train."

A Startling Picture—Radicalism Painted by a Radical—The Bitter Fruits the Nation will Gather by an Adherence to the Congressional Programme.

From the Savannah Republican, Oct. 1.

During the past eight or ten months we have several times had occasion to call the earnest attention of the orderly and well meaning citizens of Savannah to the pernicious influences that were being produced among the ignorant class of colored people by a set of corrupt and unprincipled white office-seekers, who were using such incendiary wretches as Bradley, the colored graduate of Sing Sing, as pliant tools to further their diabolical schemes. In our local columns this morning will be found a full account of the confiscation-homestead meeting which was held, and announced ostensibly by the untutored negro agitator, Bradley, the chief colored conspirator in all the disturbances that have disgraced our city and annoyed its peaceful inhabitants. It will be seen from our report that nothing but the exercise of the greatest discretion and vigilance on the part of his Honor Mayor Anderson and the entire civil authorities, aided by the extra military force that had been summoned to our city from Fort Pulaski, prevented one of the bloodiest riots since the days of the New Orleans and Memphis massacres, and we are not sure that with the combustible material on hand yesterday, had a collision occurred, it would have exceeded both of these sanguinary dramas.

It is not our purpose to dilate upon the narrow escape our city has had from a disastrous riot, but rather to ask once more, where will these turbulent and riotous assemblages end, and who is responsible for their origin and continuance? We have positive knowledge that this motley gathering of unsuspecting negroes, who came "to get their homesteads and mules," was not only connived at, but morally and pecuniarily encouraged by unscrupulous white office-seekers—sham Republicans; or, at least, those who profess to be the special champions and custodians of the honor of that great party. And these unprincipled demagogues, we are sorry to learn, have the ear and confidence of prominent members of Congress. In fact, the Southern people are defiantly told by this class of agitators and mischief-makers that they are but the chosen instruments and the apostles of freedom sent out by Congress to work these so-called "loyal" miracles "among the unenlightened and rebellious of the South." If we look to the party responsible for disseminating this insane and vindictive policy of confiscation, we should name with shame every Senator and member of Congress, and every prominent politician who has so far forgot the solemnity of the hour and the sacred duties that devolve upon them, as to lisp such doctrine in order to gratify unchristian prejudices, prolong the era of hatred, and foster the spirit of retaliation and revenge. It will be wise for the statesmen and patriots of the Republican party, if they pause in their political career long enough to ponder over the perilous results that are sure to befall our nation, if these agrarian ideas are not summarily expunged, not only from their party books, but forbidden to fall from the lips of the vicious emissaries who claim to speak for the Republican party. There never was, and never will be, a political organization formed under a republican government which can expect to survive, or is worthy of life, while its leaders inculcate a spirit of oppression and aggression upon a free people. We may be met with the assertion that the doctrine of confiscation and political proscription is not advocated by the representative men of the Republican party South. We are willing and glad to admit that there are a great many honest men South who are anxious for peace, and who wisely believe that reconstruction can never be accomplished by any such cruel process.

These men sympathize with, if they do not actually belong to the Republican party; but what intelligent man who has carefully watched the progress of political events in the South for the past year can deny that the conspirators who preach, it matters not whether clandestinely or publicly, an equal distribution of public offices and personal property, invariably enjoy the greatest popularity and secure the largest amount of confidence from the ignorant blacks? The tocsin of vengeance that Thad. Stevens, Wendell Phillips, and their followers have sounded, is reverberating its revolutionary notes throughout the South, and the dangerous troubles that threatened our city yesterday, and which will continue to menace an unarmed and tranquil people, who are powerless to prevent these evils, are but the faint echoes of what we may reasonably expect if a curb is not speedily placed upon the authors, aiders, and abettors of these schemes of bloodshed. If we would abate the evil, let the axe of condemnation strike deep and sever the roots of the Upas tree. We are no alarmist, but we solemnly believe the dangers of these doctrines are much deeper than they appear on the surface. The seeds have been sown widely, and they draw their nourishment from the utterances of the exterminative policy men.

We can detect the poison, but what shall be the antidote? We can hope for no cure save by the united opposition of all true men to these hellish doctrines of agrarianism, and the subjugation of the white race to advance the black for partisan purposes. Only by the purification of public opinion can this desideratum ever be attained; but in the meantime every well-wisher of his country should strike out boldly for equal rights to all men, and enter a vigorous and continual protest against the enfranchisement of ignorance and the disfranchisement of intelligence. Nothing can be lost, and no harm can come, by pursuing such a course, while considerable good may be accomplished.

From the Savannah Republican, Oct. 1.

Early yesterday morning the various roads leading into our city were thronged with deluded and ragged negroes, who were *en route* to attend the confiscation-homestead meeting, announced to be held in Chippewa square. On Sunday night the poor, ignorant, misguided people, who had been led astray by the "Great Wauhoo," kept watch and ward over his house, patrolling and picketing the neighborhood for two squares on every side.

As the hour for the meeting drew on, the colored people commenced to congregate in Chippewa square in large numbers, all of whom appeared to be country negroes, from the plantations, but few of the colored people of the city being mixed in the audience, and those were there, like the few white people, to gratify their curiosity.—About eleven o'clock some two hundred negroes, most of them carrying clubs, pistols, and other weapons, marched up Broughton and Bull streets, creating no little excitement, as they were escorting and acting as a body-guard for the notorious and disreputable brawler. At the same time, as if by a concerted signal, another crowd appeared from an opposite direction, many of them armed with loaded shot-guns and muskets. One venerable old colored man, who saw them, shouted: "Great God, look at dem dar muskets! Boys gwine to have a row suah! I'se gwine home. Come on, Jack!"

At the square Aaron Bradley, who was mounted upon a table, called the meeting to order, and was made president; and other officers, all colored, were appointed. Striking his usual theatrical attitude, he commenced to read the call, and that finished, made a harangue to the people in attendance. Bradley talked for some time, pitching into things generally, and especially the mulattoes and intelligent negroes of our city. He declared himself in favor of a pure black ticket. A collection was taken up, the greenbacks coming in quite freely. This concluded, the "Wauhoo" commenced yelling again, and the scene that ensued beggars description. Several blows were struck, blood flowed, and pistols and knives were flourished freely.

Word was instantly conveyed to the United States barracks and in less time than it takes to tell of it, a battalion of troops, with fixed bayonets, who had been held in readiness for the emergency, were on the ground. When they arrived a bloody riot was on the point of breaking out, and nothing but their timely arrival was the means of averting bloodshed. The police force, which was drawn up in line, was also in readiness to quell any riot. By order of the Mayor Lieutenant Howard rode forward and ordered the crowd to disperse. The police and civil officers soon cleared the square and they and the soldiers retained possession of the ground.

Several negro men and one or two women who were engaged in inciting the crowd to resist the police, were arrested immediately and conveyed to the police barracks. The crowd shortly after this assembled at Bradley's house, on Broughton street, blocking up that thoroughfare, from whence they were once more dispersed by the police force, but not until several arrests were made of the most turbulent men. Several pistols were drawn on officers, one or two attempts made to resist Sheriff Cole and to shoot Sheriff White, but the offenders were arrested before they had a chance to do any damage. Another crowd was dispersed from the same place later in the afternoon.

The Mayor and officers of the city government deserve high commendation for their indefatigable efforts to secure order and maintain the peace. But for the wise course pursued by them riot and bloodshed would have ensued and many human lives have been sacrificed.

From the New York World.

The Southern Curse.

Too little (because the theme is sadly repulsive) has been said in the journals of the North concerning the one supreme social danger which arose in the Southern States at the close of the war, and which the action of the reconstruction laws has since increased.

It is not alone because the block population of the South has been elevated from slavery into a nominal manhood, recognized by the leaders of reconstruction and the Radical party as being more eminent than the manhood of the late rebellious whites, that the latter are stung deeply, and complain. There is something nearer to the hearts of a people than civil rights and political position, even when these are usurped by a race beneath them in intelligence, experience, and manners. The common safety of their homes; the security from harm or insult of those whom they most love and respect—These are the first considerations of civilized, honorable men. When these are jeopardized, the condition of any community is bad indeed.

The terror of the Southern white is the immorality of the emancipated slaves. In order that this may be the more distinctly understood, our readers are invited to examine carefully the letters from our correspondents in Georgia and elsewhere, and the list of negro outrages culled in a single day from our Southern exchanges, which were printed Saturday morning. It is to be observed that in these, as in almost all the accounts of such doings which appear in Southern newspapers, mere naked facts are set down, few comments, indignant or otherwise, appearing. Such reticence is perfectly explicable. A prudent apprehension of the consequences of arousing too hot and wide-spread public resentment restrains the pen of every thoughtful Southern journalist. Nor fear of all the United States soldiery in all the Southern military departments, nor a thought of any future consequences to themselves alone, would perhaps have kept the white male population of the South from precipitating a war of races founded upon constantly recurring enormities like these. Military jurisdiction has been needed there, if at all, to repress, instead of encouraging as it has, the disposition only of the blacks. The whites have a more than sufficient motive for restraining their passions within bounds.

The negro race has ever been noted for its debaucheries when it has had opportunities of license. San Domingo and the Isthmus of Panama were the scenes of two of the most fearful manifestations of the hellish passions of a tropical peasantry, in modern times. Is it any wonder that the inhabitants of the Southern States dread to incur the risk of what would be so much worse than the mere massacre of their wives and children? A battle with the negroes would be a battle with fiends. The latter, who, when domesticated on plantations before the war with their families, were rarely impelled to commit a violence even in the households of those of their own color, have been forced, in thousands of instances, to an irksome continuance by inability to support a family, and by the unwillingness of their new employers to hire married men. Hence, and encouraged in the attitude which they are permitted to assume toward "the poor white trash," many of them have indulged and are persisting in, the outrages recited. Even the women, who were never too strictly chaste, have become more grossly unchaste than ever. A bold, brazen concubinage has increased in the towns as well as in the country, with its inevitable consequences of disease and suffering. And the same horrible device which in New England is employed by eminent physicians to lessen the domestic cares of fashionable women, would seem to have been simultaneously employed to reduce their burdens by the swarthy female wards in Alabama and Georgia of the Radical missionaries from the New England States.

Such a condition of society can be likened to nothing else than a volcano. It is daily growing worse; and will grow worse so long as the cold, cruel, selfish Radical policy of crushing the Southern whites below the respect of their ignorant recent slaves for the double purpose of destroying the influence of the former over the latter and manipulating the latter into political partisans, is pursued. The time was when a negro, even if he conceived a deed so vile as the nameless ones that are rife in the South to-day, knew that it would be certain death to attempt it, and refrained. The time must come, too, when, if the hideous dread upon which the forbearance of Southern citizens is founded becomes realized in a much greater than the present ratio, forbearance will cease to be possible.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The President and the Coming Session of Congress—The Governors of the Loyal States again in Council.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—It is a fact of no small import in connection with the pending election that the entire congressional delegation from this State are now wholly committed to impeachment of the President. Thad. Stevens is now able to be alone, and for the past ten days his home has been visited by many master minds of the country. The proposed meeting of loyal Governors at some central point, after the method of the Altoona Conference, has a significance far more vital to our country's welfare than we might conclude *prima facie*. If President Johnson dares to assume the *role* of a Cromwell, and order the army to dissolve the congressional bodies, he will but sow a wind that will yield a terrible whirlwind. It is a fact too generally believed to admit of concealment that Andrew Johnson will, if the reduction in Republican majorities is sufficiently large to warrant his presumption, attempt to control the Cabinet to the end that he may declare Congress an illegal body.—He believes this, and had frequently expressed it, and has only been waiting the fit moment to incorporate it into an Executive decree. The country at large, however, need apprehend no fear on this score. Let the worst come; our loyal States are prepared for it. Months ago Governors Fenton of New York and Geary of this State foresaw the possibility, and have most opportunely met. They have had counsel with the Executives of our loyal States and leading generals, and a perfect harmony of plan and purpose prevails. Your Governor, Chamberlain, has been here. He spent a week ago last Sabbath and the following Monday in Governor Fenton's company. He has met Geary and other Governors, and these Governors have all met in this vicinity. Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, spent last week here. Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, was to have been here; and in the light of such deliberations, their mission to Antietam and the insults of Johnson to them have double importance. Governor Bullock is not in Boston to-day and Washington to-morrow for mere travel! Oglesby, of Illinois, is not here simply to serve the purpose of his party in local elections. Congressmen are not calling in delegations of one and two, on different days, at the residence of Thaddeus Stevens in simple inquiry after his health.

The Cotton Situation.

The present wretched weather and the low price of cotton has cast a deep gloom over our city and its trade, causing a general dullness and inactivity in commercial circles. Many of our best informed and experienced citizens had anticipated a slight check—perhaps a slight falling off in price, but the recent heavy and continued decline in cotton is as unexpected as it is most clearly without just cause on sound reason. We expected a slight temporary decline when the glowing accounts of the crop prospects, which were so industriously circulated here in August, reached Liverpool and Manchester. We were well convinced at that time that our planting friends were over-estimating the product of the crop, and giving too much prominence to the, at best, fair prospects which the month of August seemed to indicate. These accounts, highly colored as they were, have been very greatly exaggerated in the interest of spinners and speculators, and, combined with other causes, have produced such a decline in prices as to leave the price to-day unremunerative to the planter..

Indeed, we do not believe that, under the present system, the ruling rates of cotton to-day are sufficient to pay the cost of production. The expense in the way of taxes, freights, commissions, insurance, storage, &c., will amount to at least 14 or 15 cents per pound. This taken from the present price, say 17 cents for middling, would leave but 12 or 13 cents per pound. In gold this would be but about the old price before the war—say 10 cents per pound. The present crop has been raised at a rate of expense much higher than any ever heretofore made, truthfully remarks the Augusta Chronicle. Provisions have been from 60 to 100 per cent. higher than formerly. Large sums have been expended for Guanos and other fertilizers, while the cost of labor has been very great, amounting in some instances, to one half the crop. Ten cents in gold will not more than pay the cost of production, unless a very large crop is realized. We have ceased to hope for even a moderately fair crop. The continued rains of August and September have caused the late fruit to shed, and thousands of acres have been destroyed by rust, boll-worm, rot, and the caterpillar. We doubt very seriously whether the crop will be much larger, if any, than that of 1866. In fact, so great has been the destruction of cotton from different causes during the last two weeks, that we do not believe the crop will be as large as that of last year. The weather during the past week has been very unfavorable to cotton-picking, while the continued rains and general dampness will materially injure the staple. All accounts from this section of Alabama, and indeed all over the State, are not only unfavorable, but actually disastrous to the cotton prospects. Where it is possible, we believe it to the interest of the planter to hold his cotton. If he sells now he cannot get the actual cost of production, while it is almost certain that when the great cotton ports are reliably informed as to the present and prospective condition of the cotton crop, the price will assuredly advance.—Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail, October 6th.*

Negro Superstition—Novel Treatment for Cholera.

A Mississippi planter gave employment, during the past season, to thirty or forty negroes. The cholera broke out among them, and a physician was called, whose treatment promised quick success. An old negro among the number, however, was not satisfied with the progress of affairs, and with a great show of religious zeal and reverential awe, made it known to his fellows that God had appeared to him and revealed the strange fact that, if the cholera-smitten negroes would procure one handful of salt and the other full of figs, and sit beneath a sycamore tree and swallow the contents of both hands, taking first a mouthful of salt and then a bite of figs, that the cure that would ensue would be sufficiently miraculous to show a direct Providential interference in their behalf. Accordingly twelve negroes threw away their "doctor stuff," and, supplying themselves with the figs and salt, and seating themselves under the charmed sycamore, proceeded to dose themselves as directed. The result was rather miraculous, for eleven of them never left the spot! The dose killed them.

Fernando Wood says he can take the steamer for Europe, and come back the Mayor of New York.

A Capital Speech.

General George W. Morgan made a capital speech at Cincinnati the other day, of which the following was the conclusion.—It is one of the bravest Northern soldiers who speaks and thus pleads for mercy to the conquered and peace to the country:

But is no one to be punished? Punished! Does that question emanate from a human heart, or is it an inspiration from a fiend of hell? Punished! Why, my countrymen, never in the history of civilized warfare was such dire punishment inflicted upon a conquered people as that endured by our countrymen of the South. Towns and cities sacked and burned. Whole districts charred and desolated as if be the demon of destruction, and millions who were reared in affluence reduced by the shock of war to penury and want. But is no one to die? Is no blood to be shed? Almighty God! No one to die! Let the five hundred thousand Southern graves around which the melancholy cypress stands as spectral sentinels mourning over the the victims of a fallen cause, answer the hyena cry for blood.—Five hundred thousand graves, the sad monuments of the error of a heoric but defeated people. Five hundred thousand Southern homes are draped in mourning for the loved ones who slumber in defeat beneath the crimson sod. Five hundred thousand Southern homes are desolate, and the night wind as it sweeps across an hundred ensanguined battle-fields, is still burthened with the groans of anguish and the sighs of despair which come from the graves of those who died in a lost and mistaken cause. Five hundred thousand Southern mothers, widows, orphans, are the living monuments of the blight of fratricidal war. And who asks for vengeance more that this? What demon in human shape cries for blood? My countrymen, the very earth is still red with brothers' blood, by brothers' shed. Oh, then, let us staunch the gaping wounds of war, and check the crimson tide as it ebbs away. And our own dead heroes, what of them? The laurel blooms upon the graves—the starry banner, under which they nobly died, waves over them. Their bodies are dead, but their names and glorious deeds will live forever. They died for the Union they loved, for the flag they adored. Oh, my countrymen, let it not be said that they died in vain! But upon their tombs, to consecrate their deeds, let the temple of the Union be restored. And let us all, Northmen and Southmen, join hands over their graves and swear that our free Constitution shall endure forever.

From the Lynchburg Republican.

A Sad Story—A Burial Instead of a Bridal.

We mentioned a few days since that a Federal officer was lying ill of yellow fever at Marion depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. From Dr. M. P. Christian, of this city, who attended the case, and was with the patient at the time of his decease, we learn the following melancholy circumstances that attended it. The officer was named Lieut. Clifford Stickney, and resided at Auburn, New York. For some time previous to his death he had been stationed at New Orleans, but was furloughed a few days ago to go home to be married. His nuptials had been arranged to come off on the 1st inst., and every preparation had been made for their celebration. But often our most brilliant hopes are doomed to wretched fortune. Before the unfortunate officer left the infected district, the fatal fever had seized upon his system, and when he reached Marion, on his way to his home and his bridal, he was unable to proceed further, and had to be put under medical treatment. For a few days it was supposed that his malady was bilious fever, and the physician at Marion, employed to attend the sick of the garrison there, attended the sufferer, and administered medicine such as the case appeared to require. When it became evident, however, that his disease was yellow fever, Lieut. Stickney was abandoned by his physician, and a perfect panic spread through the place. One soldier at last volunteered to wait upon him, and the post commander, Captain Wagner, visited him and used every possible means to make him comfortable. When Dr. Christain arrived, the patient had had the black vomit, the last stage of the disease and the almost certain precursor of dissolution. On Thursday morning he died, and until a few hours after his eyes were closed and his heart stilled, the young lady to whom the dead man was engaged to be married, arrived with her father.—It is utterly impossible to afford any idea of the agony with which she heard of his death. She stated that if she had found him insensible, and within an hour of his death, she would have been married to him, and that she considered herself as married in the sight of Heaven, although their hands were never permitted to be joined. We do not remember ever having heard of a more distressing story of love and grief. We trust the consolations of religion, and all the rich resources of Christian faith, may sustain the stricken girl in this black hour of bereavement and passionate grief. Thinking of her anticipated happiness, and the utter betrayal that met her hopes, we are reminded of these appropriate lines of the English poet:

The young village maid, when with flowers she dresses
Her long flowing locks on some festival day,
Will weep o'er thy face, till, neglecting her tresses,
She mournfully turns from her mirror away!

Primary Education in England.

The statistical Blue-book lately published by the British Board of Trade exhibits in a tabular form the present state of primary education in Great Britain. From this table we learn that the number of schools has increased from 3,825 in 1854, to 8,753 in 1866; the number of children who can be accommodated from 588,000 to 1,724,000, the average number of children in attendance from 461,000 to 1,082,000, and the number of children present at inspection from 473,000 to 1,287,000.

There are also a large number of schools throughout the kingdom which do not receive government assistance and are not visited by the inspectors. The number of children in such schools is probably less than that in the schools of the other class.

From the same source we learn that the expenditure by the State for public education has increased from £189,000 in 1852 to £813,000 in 1861. In 1863 the grants under the Revised Code commenced, and amounted to £82,000 out of a total expenditure of £721,000. In 1866 the grants under the Revised Code had advanced to £402,000, out of a total expenditure of £649,000.

Since 1852 the population of Great Britain has increased by two and a half millions. The total population is more than twenty-four and a half millions. It will be readily seen that the appliances for educating the young Britains are inadequate, that they have not increased in the ratio of the increase of population, and that Mr. Fawcett and his friends are quite right in agitating for a more efficient school system.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1867.

Negro Juries.

We shall never advise resistance to the Reconstruction measures of Congress otherwise than by means entirely legitimate, when the military officers set over us exceed their authority or the people in timid panic go beyond the demands of Congress. The great danger, however, to which we are subjected is the fear that our people will become educated to tyranny, and accept with indifference any and every injustice which does not deprive them of life and property. With the exception of the unsuccessful appeals in behalf of the States of Georgia and Mississippi, no attempt has been made to interfere with the military despotisms set up by Congress, or the harsh and illegal constructions placed upon them by those sent to put them in force. The President, indeed, by the removal of Generals SHERIDAN and SICKLES, entered his protest against the usurpation of authority by these commanders, but we cannot see that any principle they established has been abandoned by those appointed to, or left in, command.

The result of the recent elections at the North we regard as much in condemnation of the violent excesses permitted at the South, under the convenient plea of reconstruction, against the white citizens of the States, as it is against the privileges claimed for the negroes in that section; as much the alarming dangers to which they lead as the spirit of the measures themselves. It can hardly be denied that either the people of the North were favorable to the Reconstruction Acts of Congress at the time of their passage, or their representatives supposed they were, and the change of opinion is owing to the dangers to which they naturally lead, or is the condemnation of the illegitimate purposes to which the acts have been perverted.

Among the most dangerous usurpations of power and needless interference with the laws of the States is the abrogation of the property qualification of jurors, making all tax-payers who have registered as voters, and none others, qualified to sit on juries. The order certainly is not required, or, indeed, justified, by the Reconstruction Acts, if we regard either the plain language of those Acts or the official construction of the Attorney General. It is said that General SICKLES never affirmed that the right of negroes to ride in first-class coaches along with ladies, to sit on juries or to hold office was established by the military acts, but remarked, when the matter was called to his attention, that "all these will surely follow, and I deem it best to familiarize the Southern people, in advance, with these things, and the Southern people will act with true philosophy only when they determine to make the best of it."

Now, these opinions may do well enough for a politician looking forward to the emoluments of office by means of negro suffrage, or scheming for the benefit of a political party, but how will this reasoning convince judges in the discharge of their duties and the obligations of their oaths? We can well see how judges appointed by the military authorities can carry out the orders of the officer from whom they exercise their authority, but we cannot believe that law-officers, appointed by the Legislatures of States, and sworn to execute the laws of those States, can stultify themselves by obeying the orders of a military commander in direct conflict with the requirements of the civil laws under which they derive their authority and contrary to the spirit and letter of their oaths.

Generals SICKLES and CANBY, in substituting their orders for the laws of the State, may believe they are "setting up and establishing loyal and republican State governments" in this Military District, where, by the act of Congress, "no legal State governments" exist; but we cannot believe that the issuance of their orders relieves our judges from the performance of their duties. The judge who admits jurors into the box, not qualified according to the laws of the State, assumes a most serious responsibility—dangerous to present security and future peace and prosperity. Either the verdicts are void from the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts themselves, or from the illegal exercise of powers under the acts by the District Commander, or being constitutional, the State government entirely ceases and the State courts and judges are exercising illegal powers in assuming to try cases from authority derived from a government which has no existence. In either case their decrees will pass no titles to property—the condemnation and execution of a citizen will be murder.

We certainly sympathize with the judiciary in the trying position in which they are placed, but yet regard their duty as plain. They must either resign, or, refusing to carry out the orders of the General, compel their removal by the military. In this latter case the opportunity is afforded of testing the legality of the acts. We publish elsewhere the refusal of Judge ALDRICH, of South Carolina, to obey the order of General CANBY, who proceeded to summon and empannel a jury in accordance with the laws of the State. Judge REESE, of Georgia, has also acted in the same manner in regard to the order of General POPE.

The judiciary of North Carolina has ever been distinguished for its integrity, and in all the glorious history of the State there is nothing she has more cause to be proud of than the purity with which her judges have worn the ermine and the learning with which they have illustrated her jurisprudence. Never have they sullied the honor of the State or their personal reputation by swerving from the solemn obligations of their oaths on any pretext whatever, and we are not prepared to see them now bend to the decrees of power. We cannot and will not believe that our judges will ever consent to the formation of juries in direct violation of the laws of North Carolina, but if General CANBY regards this step as necessary to the re-establishment of a "loyal Government" in North Carolina, let him appoint his judges to carry out his orders, for, with juries formed of the ignorant masses who compose a large portion of the voting population of the State, with much of its intelligence excluded, it matters but little to our own people who may be the judge or what may be his capacity, who presides at the trial. Rather than have the partizan legislation of Congress find its way into the jury-box and become recorded in the decrees of our Courts—rather than see the great bulwark of society, which has stood the test of all changes and revolutions, prostituted to the profligate demands of political parties—we prefer to see the Courts entirely closed, and the orders of the General become in theory, what they are in fact, the laws of the State.

Bishop Ives.

The newspapers bring us intelligence of the death of the Rt. Rev. LEVI S. IVES, once Bishop of North Carolina. The popular and beloved Rector of St. Luke's, New York, he was elected, in 1831, to the See, vacated by the death of that remarkable man, Bishop RAVANSCROFT. His popularity in his new sphere rivalled that which he enjoyed in the old. Rarely has Chief Pastor been the object of a warmer or more reverent regard on the part of his Diocese than was Bishop IVES, the first part of his Episcopate, and rarely has there been a more evident instance of the triumph of religious convictions and traditional faith over personal influences and personal predilections than in the subsequent history of his Diocese. It is well known that about the years 1848-9 Bishop IVES began to publish and maintain doctrines at variance with what his Diocese believed to be the faith of the Primitive Church. The struggle which ensued and which took its sharpest forms of conflict in the Conventions of 1849, 1850 and 1851, will always be remembered with sadness by the Episcopalians of North Carolina.

They are not among the scenes upon which we would dwell. The first result of the struggle was the public renunciation by the Bishop at the Convention of 1851 of the doctrines he had recently espoused. The next year, however, he returned to them, and in the Winter of 1852, while absent in Europe, he finally abandoned the faith of his Diocese, and of his own earlier years, and upon Christmas day made his formal submission to the Bishop of Rome. In the crypt of St. Peters, in the city of Rome, there hangs at the right of the altar his ring and cross, dedicated to the patron Saint as a memorial of his conversion.

At the ensuing General Convention he was pronounced *ipso facto* deposed from his Bishopric, and though in view of the Church, orders are indelible, and so he remained a Bishop still. He was thenceforward a Bishop without jurisdiction and under sentence.

The fidelity of the Episcopalians of North Carolina to their ancient faith was evidenced by the remarkable fact that not more than one or two persons out of the whole Diocese followed him in his change, and even they are believed by many to have previously determined upon that step. If before his defection there were any tendencies to such opinions as those he finally adopted, they seem to have ceased with that event.

In what we have said we have purposely abstained from expressions of approval or condemnation of his course. It is scarcely within the range of a secular journalist to speak to that question. There is no necessity for doubting that the Bishop was sincere in his convictions, nor was the vacillation with which he asserted them altogether strange or un-human. It must be remembered that with the abandonment of his earlier faith went not only the renunciation of his Episcopate with all its honors and all the revering love of his people, but the loss also, to some good degree, of social position and the sacrifice of nearly all the previous friendships of his life. While we respect the sturdy constancy of his Diocese, we respect also the convictions which caused him to descend from his Episcopal seat, and in the humbler garb of a layman, devote himself to the religious labors of the faith he had adopted.

Ohio—Negro Suffrage.

"Ohio has, for the time being, denied to th colored man the right to vote. We now tell Ohio that the colored man *shall* vote in Ohio. He will vote in all these Southern States, and he will vote in all the Northern States. It is only a question of time. Suffrage must go with manhood. Every *man* in the United States must bear his part in the work of self-government, or self-government will fail."—Raleigh *Standard*.

Did impudence ever go farther? A miserable trickster—a man bankrupt in private character, a disfranchised politician, without social or moral influence in his own bailiwick, threatening the people of the great State of Ohio with his impotent wrath. A political Samson, shorn of his locks, forgets he cannot yet "kill and make alive." Take care, men of Ohio, the oracle at Raleigh says your fifty thousand majority must give way to its imperious command, and you had better submit as gracefully as possible.

But seriously—did impertinence ever go farther? A man devoid of influence and social character, a petition for whose pardon was hawked about in vain in the lobbies of Congress by such political mountebanks as Heaton and Thomas, warns the people of Ohio, lest he visits upon their heads the force of his impotent rage. What a miserable plight for one who once had the respect and confidence of a large portion of the people of North Carolina! Despairing of any influence among the whites or the more intelligent of the blacks, he directs his shafts against four hundred thousand freemen of Ohio to please a few ignorant negroes in North Carolina.

We tell the *Standard* that the voice of Ohio spoke not against the right of negroes to vote in that State; but it proclaimed in tones of thunder against their exercise of that privilege in North Carolina. "Blood is thicker than water," and Ohio has announced that the "colored man *shall not* vote in the South without the consent of the white people of those States."

And we tell the negroes of North Carolina that if this privilege is ever granted them it will be by the efforts of such gentlemen as Judge HOWARD and Col. HALL, who vainly endeavored, two years ago, to persuade such *loyal* men as Harris, of Rutherford, and Jones, of Wake, in the Senate of the State to vote them the right to testify in the Courts. And the favor of such men cannot be won by the promise or the benefit of their suffrage, but by the conduct and the advancement of the colored people in those qualities which become good citizens.

Governor Bragg.

We had the pleasure of hearing this distinguished gentleman on Saturday, in his address to the mass meeting in Raleigh. To say that the speech was characterized by great ability and good sense, is what will be expected by the people of this State, before whom he has canvassed in two exciting and able campaigns.

Gov. BRAGG reviewed with much force the political excesses which have brought about the reaction now manifesting itself at the North. He warned the colored people of following the lead of the demagogues who were driving them on to their own destruction. He advised them to be content with the rights and privileges they possessed, the protection of life and property guaranteed them, and not by means of confiscation and increased disfranchisement, seek to make themselves superior to the white race.

The colored people present listened to the wholesome truths to which this gentleman gave utterance with marked attention, and its influence must be most beneficial. We hope the Governor may be able during the campaign to deliver other speeches, especially directed to the colored people. In Wake, Warren, Halifax and Northampton, where that race more particularly know him and appreciate his character, similar advice to that given to those who listened to him on Saturday, must be attended with good results to the cause of peace and prosperity in the State.

We are glad to see our able, experienced and trusted citizens giving the Conservatives of the State the aid of their support and counsels. Those men whom the people have honored and who now have their confidence, should not desert them in their dark hour of trial.

The Pacific Railroad.

In nothing is American enterprize displayed to greater advantage than in the tremendous energies and wonderful achievements in the mighty efforts to complete the iron chain of railway communication between the Atlantic and Pacific. While the two routes through Nebraska and Kansas are pressing westward with great rapidity, the Central Pacific line is hastening to meet them from the shores of California. Starting from Sacramento, this magnificent piece of engineering has already scaled the mountain range of Sierra Nevada, at an altitude of upwards of seven thousand feet, an elevation nearly three times greater than that of any railroad in America. The summit of the mountain has been pierced by a grand tunnel one thousand six hundred and fifty-eight feet long. Thus the worst and most expensive portion of this great work has already been finished, and recent information says that another section of twenty-five miles will be completed within a month.

The task of scaling and piercing the Sierra Nevada range has been a difficult one, and, as completed, is the master triumph of engineering skill and intelligent enterprize of the world. This work has been done by Oriental workmen. Ten thousand Chinese laborers are employed under direction of American overseers, and the success which has attended this experiment of introducing Asiatic laborers in this country is peculiarly gratifying, in view of the rapidly failing usefulness of those who have long been employed in that capacity in the South.

The Central Pacific Railroad, already completed from Sacramento, one hundred miles eastward, is the grand trunk, of which the Union Pacific Railroad, and the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, will be the branches, the one running eastward toward New York and New England, the other draining the rich resources of the Middle and Southern States. Its bonds, the principal and interest of which are payable in gold, have become established among the most secure and profitable of American securities, and a continuance of the energy, prudence and ability which has characterized the prosecution of the work thus far, will soon girdle the Continent with iron chains, and there will be uninterrupted communication from all parts of the Atlantic coast with the Pacific.

The fact that both ends of this line are now self-supporting, is conclusive evidence of the impatience with which commerce is waiting to seize upon this great highway. Its completion can only show how vast will be the trans-Continent trade which it will give life to.

"Ruling Passion Strong in Death."

The *Standard*, in affected rejoicings over the pretended want of success of the Conservative meeting in Raleigh last week, brings out one of its old *Democratic* roosters. It looks quite natural in those columns, and called back the memories of the campaigns of the past. The same "Game Cock of Liberty" adorned its columns when Governor Reid, Governor Bragg, Goveror Ellis and President Buchanan were elected, and when the vote of the State was cast for Breckinridge and Lane, and we could not help but think that the gallant bird had mounted to its place as a matter of old habit at the glorious triumphs of its party friends at the North.

By the way, we would like to borrow a few of these Democratic Game Cocks from the *Standard*, in time for the November elections, as we must protest against their appearance in a Radical paper. We will return them in time for their legitimate use in that sheet, for a few more Democratic successes will doubtless convince Gov. Holden of the error of his ways. He will soon have a hankering after the "glorious Democracy." Brush them up, Governor, and let us have them by the 7th of November.

The President has, upon the recommendation of Governor Pierpont and Attorney General Stanbery, pardoned Samuel Barron, of Virginia, ex-commodore of the Confederate navy.

The Beauties of Reconstruction.

When newspapers in an untrameled section publish their sentiments liberally and freely, we here, who have no privileges except to pay taxes and support the government, the best way we can, take pleasure in publishing in our columns, in a prominent place, anything which we think calculated to open the eyes of thinking men on the present condition of the country.

The following article, from the *National Intelligencer*, appears to us to be quite appropriate to the times, and we accordingly give it a prominent position in this edition:

"THE BEAUTIES OF RECONSTRUCTION.

"We took occasion a short time since to review the results of the registration in the South, and exposed, to some extent, the working of the plot devised by Congress to cheat the people out of the rights of self-government, and, by means of negro votes, to assure the election of a Radical President, in despite of a Conservative majority in the Northern States. The results of our expose are so significant that we feel bound to impress them on the attention of all candid men. We find the broad fact, that in the ten excluded States, where there is indisputably a large preponderance of the white population, a majority for the negroes has been rolled up in six States, and in four others, where, by all the tests of population we have a right to look for overwhelming white majorities, the negro strength, by the kindly and fostering process of "registration," has been so quickly and marvelously developed that the white majority is so meagre that it is in the power of the negroes, with a small faction of white Radicals, to control the power of the State.

"Such is the general result—negro rule and ascendancy from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Taking up some of the details we then presented, we discover that in Florida, where the whites by the last census were 77,747 to 62,637, the registering officers have allowed 4,733 whites and 9,388 blacks to vote. In Georgia, where the whites have a majority in population of 125,000, the registering officers have so manipulated the matter that the votes of the two races are nearly even. In Alabama the negro majority on the registration is 15,561, and, according to the numbers of the blacks enrolled, it would appear that there is an increase of over 90,000 since 1860 in this so-called "loyal" race. Texas is another State where the registering officers may point to their work of multiplication on the one hand, and disfranchisement on the other, with all the pride which waits on successful and unpunished guilt.

"The census of 1860 showed 420,891 whites to 184,021 negroes—more than two whites to one negro. The Tribune is now able to boast a negro majority of ten thousand! In Louisiana, where Gen. Banks at the close of the war reported the negroes had fallen off one-fouth, the registers foot up 82,907 blacks, which, taking the usual ratio of population, to voters in that State, exhibits an increase of 193,000 blacks in seven years, *or fully fifty-five per cent.!* And lastly, in Virginia, where a year ago the census of the auditor showed a majority of fifty thousand white males over 21 years of age, the registering officers have now brought this down to 13,000 white majority. Such, in brief, is an account of the deviltry planned at Washington, and executed by the military satraps and their satellites, in order to cast the vote of the South for the Radical candidates, and at the same time humiliate the population by the imposition of negro rule. Can we wonder that in Louisiana the white population have abandoned themselves to despair, and left the polls to the negroes, who are invested by the bayonets of the soldiery with the political power of the State; that in Alabama we have a like result—the proportion of negroes voting in Mobile being about 4,000 to 100 whites; that in both those States the Radicals boast undisputed sway; or that all over the South we hear of eminent and worthy citizens removing themselves and their families, prefering the hardships and bitterness of exile to the chance of a revival of those scenes of horror illustrated in St. Domingo, and now liable at any moment to break forth in the South?

"But our special object in this article is to call attention to the progress of this Radical fraud just across the Potomac, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, where the whites have been very graciously allowed by Gen. Schofield to retain thirteen thousand out of the fifty thousand majority to which they are fairly entitled. In this State it might be supposed by the unthinking that the whites would have some chance of securing control; this majority of thirteen thousand on the registration ought certainly to give a decided majority of the election districts for the convention to the whites. But not so fast. These registration lists must go to the Adjutant's office at Richmond for the apportionment of delegates to be there made. How do they come out of that mill? We have before us the table of a Republican sheet, and behold the magical result. In forty-six districts the whites have a majority, and in fifty-nine the negroes have a majority! A white majority on the registration of over thirteen thousand, a negro majority in convention of thirteen.

"Who shall say hereafter that figures will not lie? Or who shall dispute the beneficial results of military rule? In the teeth of numbers, is not the yoke fastened upon the white population? And though we may not witness in Virginia the auspicious result chronicled in the New York Evening Post in respect to Mississippi, where "five" Radical knaves control the whole power of that State, still may we not fairly expect to witness in Virginia, from the greater number of knaves there engaged, and the increased proximity to the Radical Congress, a higher and larger product of villainy—a more signal illustration of the system of fraud by which it is proposed to govern the American Union, until the noble system of government devised by our fathers shall perish beneath the weight of its corruptions, and the very name of a republic become a by-word and a hissing among the nations?"

The Judiciary.

The Military Governments are gradually working out their legitimate results. The semblance of civil Governments are gradually, but surely disappearing. We learn that during the present week a judgment of the Superior Court of Brunswick has been set aside by the military because the jury was not drawn in conformity with the order of General CANBY, although no objection was urged during the trial.

In another column we publish the resignation of Judge HANDY, of the Supreme Court of Mississippi. An upright, faithful and learned officer, he finds it incompatible with the diginity and independence of his position to continue in it any longer.

It is this condition of affairs with us which has warmed into life the freemen of the North. Its continuance will only change the *solemn protest* into a *specific demand* that tyrannies shall cease and civil law and national peace be restored.

J. Q. Adams' Letter.

It should be recollected that the Mr. John Q. Adams who accepted the Democratic and Conservative nomination for Governor of Massachusetts is not the son of the late John Quincey Adams, once President of the United States. He is the grandson of that distinguished man, and son of Charles Francis Adams, Minister to the Court of St. James. Like his great ancestor, he cannot concur in the extreme political intolerance and disloyalty to the Constitution of the ruling party in Massachusetts. The elder John Quincey Adams repudiated the treachery of the Bluelight Federalists of 1812, and raised the standard against them. His grandson is now arrayed against the same phase of popular disloyalty to the Constitution and the national welfare into which the people of Massachusetts have been beguiled by the depraved politicians and preachers of that State. It would be a great national blessing, says an exchange, if he could meet the same success in his independent and bold conduct that crowned the efforts of his distinguished ancestor.

His letter accepting the nomination is concise and frank. It will be found in another column.

Juries.

Colonel FRANK has placed us under obligations for the following Special Order of General Canby, in regard to the formation of jury lists under previous orders from District Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DIST.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 11, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 176.

[*Extract.*]

* * * * * * *

VI. Commanding Officers of Posts will immediately, upon the receipt of this order, transmit to the Sheriffs of the respective Districts or Counties of their Posts, one of the triplicate sets of registration books, com lete by Districts or Counties as the case may be, with instructions to such Sheriff to cause without delay the names of all persons registered therein to be transcribed upon jury lists, as required by the laws of the State and the orders issued from these Headquarters; and on the completion of such lists, to return said books to Post Headquarters, where the same will be kept until further orders.

* * * * * *

By Command of
BVT. MAJOR GENERAL ED. R. S. CANBY:
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid-de-Camp, Act'g Asst. Adjutant General.

Resignation of Judge Handy.

CANTON, MISS., Oct. 1, 1867.

To His Excellency, Benjamin G. Humphreys, Governor of the State of Mississippi:

SIR: I hereby resign the office as Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi.

In surrendering this high trust, so repeatedly and so generously committed to me by the people, I deem it proper that I should make known the reasons which constrain me to do so.

It is well understood that the United States military commander in this State claims the right, and has the physical power, at discretion, to eject from office any or all of the Judges of the State, to appoint others in their places; to set aside and annul the judgments of the courts, and, in short, to set at naught the Constitution and laws of the State, from and under which alone I hold my office. These pretensions are, in my judgment, incompatible with the supremacy of the civil law, the dearest right of a free people; and if acquiesced in, must lead to subserviency in the judges, destructive of their purity, or subject them to the imputation of it; degrading to the dignity of a tribunal which should stand above all suspicion.

I have been educated to believe a free and untrammeled judiciary to be the great bulwark of civil liberty in free governments—its protection alike against popular excitement, and the usurpation of those in political power. Unmoved by popular tumult, and unawed by fear of control from those holding the reins of political government, in its grave and solemn action, it holds the scales of justice with a firm and unwavering hand, dispensing law and right to all alike; and, whilst sustaining the Government in the exercise of its legitimate power, at the same time, hoving the right and the power to stay its hand whenever raised to invade the rights of the humblest citizen. In order to the fulfillment of these high functions, it is manifest that the supreme judiciary of a State must be perfectly free and independent, without fear of control, except by that salutary influence which proceeds from provisions of the organic law made to secure official fidelity.

Of such a tribunal I am proud to have been a member for the last fourteen years. But now it is apparent that its character and dignity cannot be maintained, and that its powers must be held and exercised in subordination to the behests of a military commander. And though not as yet positively put into exercise by this officer, yet the extraordinary power is asserted; and that is, in my view, such an invasion of the legitimate powers of the judiciary as to place it in a condition of military duress, in which I cannot seem to acquiesce by acting under it.

It would be repugnant to all my ideas of propriety to hold the judicial office subject to the discretion of a military commander, who has the physical power to set aside the judgments of the Courts, upon any subject, whenever he may think fit to do so. Regard for the rightful powers and dignity of the judiciary, which it is my duty to sustain, therefore, renders it impossible that the supreme judicial tribunal of the State should suffer such a degradation at my hands, by my continuing in the office of its Chief Justice, under such circumstances; and self-respect impels me to retire from it, whilst its dignity is undiminished and its purity unsullied.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, your Excellency's obedient servant,

A. H. HANDY.

Some 50 ladies in Linn county, Kansas, have adopted short skirts, which fall about the knee.

The temperance movement has, during the past twenty-five years enrolled 1,500,000 members.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM WRIGHT PARKER.—The arguments in this case, having been agreed upon and appointed by the Court for the first thing yesterday, were delivered at the time appointed.

The argument was first opened by Julius W Wright, Esq., on the part of the defence, who addressed the jury for more than half an hour upon the evidence and the conclusions to be drawn from it to which the prisoner was entitled. He knew of the strong prejudices existing against the prisoner; that his trial and condemnation were so intimately connected in the public mind, that the latter was as a consequence expected to follow his arraignment. The subject had been canvassed and disscussed, and the prisoner prejudged. The weight of the responsibilty as counsel to the prisoner was appreciated and felt by him. But this trial all depended upon circumstantial evidence, and the jury were to weigh it well. A review of the testimony was then entered into by the counsel, and those points particularly dwelt upon where the links in the chain of circumstances appeared least distinct and clearly marked. This argument consumed as we have said, probably more than half an hour.

Mr. Wright was followed by the Solicitor for the State, John L. Holmes, Esq., who, in behalf of the prosecution, proceeded to deliver his argument to the jury. With all due apparent solemnity, the Solicitor entered upon this case. He detailed to the jury how that when the bill was first found against the prisoner, he being poor, the Court in its humanity, with true charity, and in a true spirit of justice, assigned him counsel; one experienced and with locks grown gray in the service of his profession, and the other, the gentleman who had just spoken. The responsibility of the jury, they were told, was great. But however painful it might be to consign to the gallows a fellow-being, yet they must recollect that not only are they vindicating innocence, but the great majesty of the law, which law, fairly administered, secures to us the blessings of life and property, and without which law society would be in a state of anarchy and blood would flow in our streets, and property be unsafe. On that fatal Sunday in March, 1863, he would to God that the steps of the prisoner had been heavenward instead of hellward. But a most brutal murder had been committed, and the chain of circumstances which leads to the track of and death blow inflicted by, the prisoner was so linked and fitted as to leave no difficulty in the way of the jury beginning at the commencement and going on and enabling them to convict the prisoner without any rational doubt of his guilt. The case had been a long and tedious one, but however tedious it may be, they should weigh the testimony well and give the prisoner every benefit of that testimony they could possibly find. It was laid down as a proposition of law that if Runciman, Parker and Dunn were at Mrs. Macumber's house and if they induced Childress to take a walk, and if the jury believed they enticed him out to commit the felony, and his life was taken, if they believe this, it matters not if Runciman gave the death blow, for if Parker was aiding and assisting, Parker would be as guilty. Another proposition of law laid down is that malice accompanied with purpose amounts to killing. And possession of the fruits of crime recently after its commission is *prima facie* evidence of guilty possession, and if unexplained, either by direct evidence or attending circumstances, or the habits and character of the possessor, it is taken as conclusive. The ruling of this principle is not confined to cases of theft, but is applied to all cases of crime. The Solicitor then proceeded with a lengthy review of the testimony, and concluded his argument, the whole time thus occupied being about an hour and a half.

Hon. Hugh Waddell, for the defence, then delivered the closing argument. This argument was of very great length, consuming at least two hours in its delivery. Forcible and clear, it was powerful as regards legal points, and was a logical discussion of no mean character. We cannot begin to do justice to it, and would fail in attempting a synopsis with our limited space. Conceding almost everything the State claimed, he built up an argument on the leading points in the testimony, and so well applied to it the best of legal propositions, principles and proof, that it certainly could not have had other than a telling influence on the jury. He conceded Parker's presence at the house of Mrs. Macumber, and his departure with Childress and Runciman when Childress was last seen alive. This was as far as the facts went; upon this the presumption was built or the inference drawn that Childress was murdered, and that he was enticed there for the purpose of slaying him, but upon this presumption the jury could not elevate another presumption that Parker did the deed or that he was accessory to the act. They had made one presumption, and the law forbids another on top of this. Another strong point was made: It was given as the opinion of one of the most learned sons of North Carolina, one of the most eminent jurists who ever sat upon the Supreme Court Bench, Judge Gaston, that unless this circumstantial evidence was as clear and plain as the positive testimony of one respectable and credible witness, the duty of the jury was to acquit. These two points were forcibly urged upon the jury, as also the fact that Runciman was the one seen in possession of the watch, the money and the British protection papers said to belong to Childress. We state these points of the argument, but it is not to be taken for granted that no others were made. Numerous others, equally as strong, were laid down and clearly defined to the jury; but we feel that we would not do the gentleman justice in professing to report his argument in any attempt we might make, unless the same had been taken *verbatim*, which, owing to its extreme length, was impracticable. Never have we listened with more pleasure and greater interest at any similar attempt.

An assigned counsel, and unpaid as he was, this gentleman's efforts in the prisoner's behalf were most laudable, and he could not have labored harder had he been the best paid in the world.

After the close of the argument His Honor proceeded to charge the jury with the law bearing upon the case, to review the testimony, and to show them the application of the law, and instruct them in their duty in reconciling it with the facts. The charge was lengthy and able, and enlightened the jury in no little degree.

The jury then retired, and after remaining absent some time were ushered into the Court Room, and returned a verdict of GUILTY. This verdict was returned, but not recorded, being suspended, owing to the fact of a motion being made by the counsel for the prisoner for a new trial. The ground for this motion was not stated, but which the counsel said he would state on Monday. The case stands just so. It remains with His Honor whether or not a new trial will be granted.

Daily Journal, 13th.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM WRIGHT PARKER—THE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.—At the Criminal Court, Monday morning, after the prisoner had been brought into Court, HON. HUGH WADDELL, senior counsel for the prisoner, arose to state the grounds upon which the motion for a new trial was made. The exceptions it will be seen are purely technical and constitute an exception to the charge of his Honor as being a mis-charge on certain points of law. They are in substances as follows:

1st. His Honor charged the jury that if they found they found the prisoner committed the homicide, they should return a verdict of guilty of murder, for there was no evidence introduced tending to lessen the crime to that of manslaughter. Exception—There was evidence of scuffling on the bank as well as other evidence of defence having been made by Childress; so the act may have been homicide on a sudden occasion; and from this the jury may have inferred the prisoner guilty of only manslaughter.

2nd. The counsel for the prisoner had asked his Honor to charge in the language of Judge Gaston, in the case of the State vs. Swink, that "the circumstantial testimony must be such as to satisfy them beyond a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner, and as strong and clear as that which would be derived from the testimony of one credible and respectable witness," and "whenever the circumstances combined produce this moral certainty, and are fully equivalent to this direct and positive testimony, reason and law both declare that a jury may rightfully convict." His Honor had replied "I adopt that decision," but added to the jury that those words simply meant they were to be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt.

3rd. The counsel for the prisoner had asked his Honor to charge that if any reasoable hypothesis could be made, consistent with the evidence and not inconsistent with the prisoner's innocence, the jury should bring in a verdict of not guilty, which request his Honor did not comply with.—The counsel insisted that there were two such hypotheses; 1st. That Parker was not present at the homicide at all; 2nd. That Parker may have been present, but not aiding and abetting in the homicide.

This statement of the grounds of the motion for a new trial was made, as we have written in substance, and submitted to the consideration of the Court. His Honor overruled the motion.

The prisoner was then asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. He replied that he had, and spoke, strongly protesting his innocence of the crime.—He denied that his hands had ever been stained with the blood of any one of his fellow beings, and neither did he have any knowledge of any intention to take the life of Childress on the part of Runciman or any one else. He further asserted that if an investigation before a Magistrate had have been had, soon after his arrest, he could have proved an *alibi*. After further protesting his innocence the prisoner took his seat, apparently as calm and collected as if he had been remarking on an ordinary subject.

His Honor then proceeded to pass sentence upon him. This he did in a most solemn and impressive manner, and absolutely touching. The prisoner was implored to turn his thoughts on high and prepare for his appearance before that final judgment seat, where we all have to answer for the deeds done in the flesh. The sentence was that he should be should be taken to the jail from whence he came, there to remain until Friday, the 8th day of November next, when he will be taken by the Sheriff to the place of common execution, there to be hung be the neck until he is dead.

The counsel for the prisoner have prayed an appeal to the Supreme Court, which was granted. The case will come before that body at its December term. If the proceedings of the Court below should be confirmed, the prisoner will probably be re-sentenced at the February term of the Criminal Court.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1867.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Your correspondent has been silent for some time, not because there has been any lack of matters of interest about which to write, but because engagements of an imperative character have forbidden the enjoyment from a *long-taw* talk with the readers of the *Journal*.

Recently the political world has been in a stir, the greatest excitement being produced by the uncertainty of the result of the approaching elections, and the hopes and apprehensions of both parties. From what I can learn the Radical doom is at hand. I think there is not a shadow of doubt but what Pennsylvania will give the Democratic candidates overwhelming majorities, and feel confident that even Ohio will wheel into the ranks and lend her assistance in maintaining the Constitution. Indeed, a general survey induces the belief that succor to the South is close at hand, and that the end of persecution and military insolence is nigh. The Empire State, at the election in November, will certainly give twenty thousand majority for the Democratic party, and if the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections go, as I hope and believe they will, fifteen thousand more votes, cast by men who are now sitting on the fence to see which way to jump, will be added to the regular force of the party. If the Southern States can keep a Radical representation out of Congress for twelve or eighteen months, they will soon regain their former honorable places as co-equal sovereignties in the confederation of States forming the American Union. All depends upon the action of the Southern people themselves. If they will manipulate the wires so as to assert their power and control their States, and prevent admission under Radical Constitutions, they will soon be out of the woods. Otherwise the Democrats of the North may be in the moment of victory checkmated by their friends and allies of the South.

Your readers doubtless remember that Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, formerly of the "Fayetteville Observer," are in New York, engaged in the publishing business. Not very many days ago they brought out a very entertaining Southern book written by a lady of Virginia, called "THE DIARY OF A SOUTHERN REFUGEE," a faithful chronicle of events that will ever be remembered affectionately. This book will be read by all who felt an interest in the fortunes of the Confederacy; and those who do themselves the pleasure, will have revived, in a series of panoramic views, commencing in the early part of 1861, and ending after the surrender of Gen. Lee, memories of Richmond and recollections of the military life in Virginia, to which all the soldiery revert with a sad delight. Not assuming to be a history, this book gives a pungent and running record of the life of one of the female participators in the hopes, fears, perils and anxieties of the struggle, and will serve especially to arouse the slumbering faculties and awaken afresh the remembrances of those bright, happy, but trying, days when the immaculate flag of our section floated triumphantly and led us on to glory and to honor, and, we thought, to freedom. Alas! that we should have been disappointed! The book is well worthy of perusal, and is one of the few publications from the pen of any Virginian that does full justice to the old North State.

One of the favorites of the Wilmington public is in this city. I refer to Capt. Jno. B. Brown, who is here with Atwood, Ricketts & Co., in the hat business. His place is the headquarters of Wilmington people in the city, and, as he is ever genial and affable, and makes all who come within range of his hospitable fascinations feel perfectly at home, he is a great and deserving favorite.

GOSSIPPER.

Greeley Uses Bad Words.

Horace says of the new and improved method of paying the national debt by the use of the printing press that "though it may not be polite to *say* that every advocate of the new repudiating dodge is a scoundrel, we can't *think* anything else"; and he writes to a man who challenged him to discuss the question upon the stump as follows;

"OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE,
"NEW YORK, September 8, 1867.

"Mr. Dean: Sir,—I have yours of the 29th ultimo. Should I ever consent to argue the propriety and policy of wholesale swindling, I shall take your proposal into consideration. I do not know where the cause of national villainy could find a fitter advocate than yourself.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

"*Henry Clay Dean*, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa."

Less than half the usual winter population remained in New Orleans during the prevalence of the epidemic.

Within the last twelve months over two thousand persons have perished from coal explosions in the United States.

STATE NEWS.

WAKE COUNTY MASS MEETING.—The Conservative mass meeting, appointed by the meeting of Conservatives in this city two weeks ago, came off at Tucker Hall, on Saturday last.

Several hundred persons, both white and colored, met at the appointed hour.

On motion, H. O. Parker, Esq., was called to the Chair and Wm. Snellings was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained to be for the purpose of endorsing the Conservative movement.

On motion, the Chairman appointed Messrs. Nathan Stephenson, H. W. Husted, Bryant Bagwell, Alfred Williams, and W. Crawford, committee, to report resolutions for consideration, who, after retiring, offered the following, through W. H. Husted, Esq.:

[The resolutions reported by the committee were the same as those adopted by the Conservative meeting, which was held in this city on the 27th ultimo, with the following additional one, viz :]

Resolved, That this meeting views with the highest intertest the teachings of the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States,—that we regard them as the harbingers of peace and substantial Union among the States and the people of all sections, of the complete restoration of our glorious Constitution, and of the triumph of reason and "sober second thought" of the great Conservative masses of the North over passion and prejudice; and, as the fast friends of the Constitution and the Union, we will endeavor, by every legitimate means, to profit by those teachings.

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Immediately upon which, loud calls were made for Gov. Bragg. He came forward, and, for two hours, entertained the audience with an able, instructive and effective speech. He dwelt upon the practical issues developed by the situation, and, with more than his ordinary force, presented them in such a clear manner as to interest and instruct all present. He was applauded throughout the entire speech.

When Gov. Bragg concluded, loud calls were made for Judge Merrimon, who was not present.

Calls were then made for Mr. Badger and Col. Russ, both of whom declined to make speeches. Col. Russ said he could not attempt a speech after the able one just delivered, and, there being no further business, on his motion, the meeting adjourned.

H. O. PARKER, Chairman.
WM. SNELLINGS, Sec'y.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

SOMNAMBULISM—DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On the night of the 23rd ult., Dr. W. Arch. Wright, of Nash county, while on a visit to the family of his relative, W. H. Battle, Esq., near Louisburg, N. C., arose from his bed, and, in a state of unconsciousness, leaped or rather fell from a window in the second story of the building, a distance of twenty feet, breaking the left thigh, the left arm, dislocating the eldow, and, it is feared, sustaining other serious internal injuries.

Under the care of Drs. W. R. and J. King, the unfortunate sufferer is apparently doing well, and strong hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

Accidents of this kind frequently result from intemperate habits; even then the victim has our sympathies, but we can the more heartily sympathize with this young man, from the fact that he never indulged in the "social glass" at all.

Dr. Wright expected to go, in a few days to attend the second course of lectures at the Baltimore Medical College.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

The mongrel Convention, that was advertised to come off at this place, has met and "squelched." We were not present ourself, but learn, from a gentleman who was, that O'Hara and the Goldsboro' correspondent of the Raleigh Standard "didn't set horses!" Altogether, it was a quiet affair. Early in the morning we saw a "delegrit," (as he styled himself) swapping a half bushel of corn for hard cider.

Goldsboro' *Star*, 11*th*.

COTTON.—A considerable quantity of Cotton was sold in this market last week at prices ranging from 12¾ to 14¼ cents.—These figures are low in comparison with those of last year this time, but merchants in the South must govern themselves by the prices in New York and Liverpool.—Our Charlotte buyers have, for the past 18 months, bought cotton at a very small profit to themselves—several have lost money by it. They would gladly give more if prices where they sell would justify it. But prices have been as high here as elsewhere, if not higher, taking the cost of transportation and expense into consideration.

The low rates of cotton, and the unjust tax imposed by the Government, will have a tendency to reduce the wages of laborers. We sincerely regret this, for we are anxious that all should be well paid for their labor.

Charlotte *Democrat*.

A SMALL BUSINESS.—We learn from the Winston Sentinel, that the Military commander of the Post at Greensboro' has issued the following order :

HEADQ'RS MILITARY POST OF GREENSBORO', }
GREENSBORO', N. C., Oct. 3, 1867. }

Mr. E. T. CLEMONS, High Point Guilford County, N. C.:

You are hereby ordered to desist running opposition coaches or wagons to the regular United States mail contractor, between High Point and Salem, N. C., until further orders.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Wm. S. Worth.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
Post Adjutant.

MILITARY COMMISSION.—The trial before the Military Commission in session in this city, of Robert Kennedy, (white) a citizen of Mecklenburg county, for stealing a small pox hospital and contents from the Freedmen's Bureau at Charlotte, was closed on Saturday. The trial of Henderson Cooper, (colored) for a rape committed on Mrs. Susan Daniels, a white woman, near Oxford, in December 1864, was also concluded.—The prisoners, we learn, are to be sent to Fort Macon to await the promulgation of the findings of the court.

Raleigh *Register*.

GOLD.—We saw a lump of gold last week weighing six pounds, which was found in a branch near the Austin Mine in Union county. Judge Kelley was not far from right when he talked about the vast wealth of this region of the earth. The sun never shone on a better section of country than this, and all that is necessary is for our Northern rulers to let us alone.

Charlotte *Democrat*.

PARDON OF THE HON. B. CRAIGE.—The numerous friends of the Hon. Burton Craige will be rejoiced to learn that he has been specially pardoned by the President.

Mr. Craige is one of the most consistent, able, and worthy men of our State, and it is with great pleasure that we make the above announcement.

Salisbury *Banner*.

The New York Herald states that a comparative statement of prices in New York, Philadelphia, Paris, London, Berlin, and other prominent cities in all parts of the world, shows that our metropolis is the most expensive on the globe in the matter of food. The whole cause of this social misfortune lies in the fact that the food itself comes to the consumers through too many middle men, all of whom must make their percentage,

Letter of John Quincy Adams, Esq.

The following is the letter of John Quincy Adams, Esq., accepting the nomination of the Massachusetts State Convention for Governor :

QUINCY, October 5, 1867.

Horatio G. Parker, Esq., President of the Democratic Convention, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter informing me of my nomination by the "Democrats and Conservative men of Massachusetts" to be their candidate for Governor of the Commonwealth at the next election. I pray you, as president of the Convention, to accept, on behalf of that body, my thanks for the compliment to the name I inherit.

Conscious that I have neither aspiration nor peculiar fitness for the position, I had, at the first suggestion to me of such action, requested the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee to withdraw my name absolutely from the consideration of the meeting. This course having proved ineffectual, it only remains for me now to decide whether I have good reason to persist in that withdrawal.

After having been reluctantly compelled to differ with my friends of the Republican party last fall upon grave political questions, I wished to avoid any public action for at least two years, as I hoped in that period to correct or conform my opinions upon national policy, and no earlier opportunity, for effective intervention in national affairs would offer.

I think, however, that in momentous times any man's fellow-citizens may demand from him a definite expression of opinion upon public affairs, if they think it worth while to ask it, and no man of ordinary self-respect can evade the call.—I regard this nomination as such a call upon me, and I wish to answer it with perfect frankness.

I have hoped to find common ground to stand upon with the mass of Conservative men, whom I sincerely respect, who still act with the Republican party; but the recent course of that party has very much abated my confidence in such a result.

They seem very lately, at Worcester, to have allowed their hatred of a man to supply the lack of any declaration of principles on national affairs, and their dread of intestine strife to gag their speech on State questions.

So far as the latter Convention, over which you, sir, presided, thought fit to promulgate official opinions, I find nothing advanced in them which I cannot adopt, although I confess that I entertain some strong opinions upon questions which I presume it was thought were not involved in such a purely local issue as that before us.

I am glad to see the doctrine of State rights, as understood and promulgated by the founders of our Commonwealth and by the fathers of our National Union, rescued from unmerited obicquy, and cherished by you, as it must be by all, if the New England States are to retain their Senatorial preponderance in Congress.

Upon questions of finance and taxation, it is difficult to reconcile the incompetence which pervades our system of imposts with a presumption of honest intent in the legislators who framed it.

No man who assumes a capacity to make laws at this day should dare to plead in excuse of his blunders an abject ignorance of the first principles of political economy, and an utter indifference to the recorded results of experience. But the intolerable burden of an exploded and unscientific plan of internal taxation, combined with a tariff, which is nothing but legalized robbery, must have been saddled upon the people by gross ignorance or fraud, and if not speedily removed, it will furnish the exhausted taxpayer with a semblance of reason for repudiation.

We cannot, however, affect these national questions by our votes at this election, further than by demanding, as is done in the resolutions of your convention, a rigid economy in State expenditure; and I turn to the practical and immediate questions of State policy, which only are properly before us for decision.

Upon these questions I see no considerable divergence between the conflicting parties, except that one has thought fit to renounce what I have always considered the most essential attribute of a party—an opion upon the local question which seems most to interest the people of the Commonwealth.

I confess that my inclination is to an open declaration by men and parties of what they think upon any question of considerable debate.

The course of the Convention over which you had the honor to preside seems to me, therefore, to stand in very favorable contrast to the timorous and time serving tone of the previous convention at Worcester.

I am the more repelled by the political jockeying there attempted, because I know that most of the wise and conservative men of the Republican party justly regard these sumptuary laws as preposterous invasions by statute of the lawful domain of morals.

When called on, therefore, to take a side upon the questions touched by the resolutions of the conflicting parties, I should meanly equivocate if I attempted to disguise my hearty preference for the policy declared by the Democratic Convention.

After this too detailed avowal of my opinions, I should feel that I arrogated an absurd importance to my personal preferences if I should still decline to stand as the candidate of the large and respectable body whose action you have kindly conveyed to me.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

From the Charleston Courier.

No Treason and Negro Suffrage.

DeBow's Review is still continued. It treats as of yore of the agricultural, commercial and industrial progress and resources of the country.

Its September number, although delayed, is at hand, and contains much readable matter.

Its leading article is the first of a series from the pen of Mr. Spooner, of Boston; and is entitled *No Treason*. Mr. Spooner was an ultra abolitionist of the old school. He, however, believes in the practical enforcement of the declaration that all government is of a right dependent, for its authority, upon the consent of the governed. He has, therefore, declined to act with the Republican party either during or since the war.

He takes the distinct ground that the South has not been guilty of treason, and that the Constitution of the United States authorizes no Government except one depending wholly on voluntary support. The following extract conveys concisely his position on this subject. We present it as one of the modes of thought evolved by the issues of the day. And from this may be gathered a clear idea of the general tone of the article. He says :

The question of treason is distinct from that of slavery, and is the same that it would have been if free States instead of slave States had seceded.

The principle on which the war was waged by the North was simply this: That men may be rightfully compelled to submit to and support a Government that they do not want, and that resistance on their part makes them traitors and criminals.

No principle that is possible to be named can be more self-evidently false than this, or more self-evidently fatal to all political freedom. Yet it triumphed in the field, and is now assumed to be established. If it be really established, the number of slaves, instead of having been diminished by the war, has been greatly increased; for a man, thus subjected to a Government he does not want, is a slave. And there is no difference in principle, but only in degree, between political and chattel slavery. The former, no less than the latter, denies a man's ownership of himself and the products of his labor; and asserts that other men may own him and dispose of him and his property for their uses and at their pleasure.

Previous to the war, there were some grounds for saying that—in theory, at least, if not in practice—our Government was a free one; that it rested on consent. But nothing of that kind can be said now, if the principle on which the war was carried on by the North is irrevocably established.

If that principle be *not* the principle of the Constitution, the fact should be known. If it *be* the principle of the Constitution, the Constitution itself should be at once overthrown.

Notwithstanding all the proclamations we have made to mankind, within the last ninety years, that our Government rested on consent, and that that was the only rightful basis on which any Government could rest, the late war has practically demonstrated that our Government rests upon force—as much so as any Government that ever existed.

The North has thus virtually said to the world: It was all very well to prate of consent so long as the objects to be accomplished were to liberate ourselves from our connection with England, and also to coax a scattered and jealous people into a great National Union; but now that those purposes have been accomplished, and the power of the North has become consolidated, it is sufficient for us, as for all Governments, simply to say: *Our power is our right.*

The Round Table, a weekly periodical of politics, literature, science and art, also contains many articles of interest. Its reviews of late publications are in good taste and excellent spirit. Its leading article is upon the vexed question of negro suffrage. It regards this as the single and sufficient rock which has shattered and threatens to sink the Republican ship. Nor does it believe that the American people are prepared to accept even the partial rule of the race they have just set free. Its ground is that the constituents which assented to and fought for emancipation, cannot be got to assent to, even if they do not practically fight against, black enfranchisement; and that while the negro has a right to his freedom, he has, by no means, the same right to the sugrage.

This question is evidently discussed in reference to the issue on this subject pending at the North. It is remarked :

There is no escape from two momentous facts—first, that the character of our representation has become low and discreditable; and secondly, that to introduce more ignorance into our constituencies must make it more low and more discreditable. We may dodge and twist and look the other way, but from these plain propositions there is absolutely no escape. The black man may be educated—*perhaps*—although we are utterly without precedents, or, rather, the precedents we have made against the assumption. But, if we suppose him to be educated, it will necessarily have been a work of time, and in the *interim* his employment of the suffrage may have superseded the educational necessity. The notion that voting helps to educate has, of course, some demonstrable foundation, but not enough to justify the enormous risks which implicit dependence upon it would in this case entail.

The blacks will certainly have the balance of power and can rule the country more absolutely than their former masters ruled it in the olden time. It is easy enough to offer consolation in the persons of exceptional individuals and to promise ethnological development which shall bring wonderful and little expected results. The fact remains that wherever in the world the negro has power—that is to say, control over himself or others—he is a barbarian, a cannibal, a seller of his own race into slavery. The brutish elements which are dormant or suppressed under bondage *may* be eradicated in freedom; they *may*, also, develop into modified forms of cruelty, unreason and fatuity, such as will produce, moving in mass, mournful, fantastic, and in a national sense, most degrading results. The friends of the negro are very sanguine and perhaps their hopes of retaining a long lease of his gratitude are well founded; but even if entirely fulfilled, we can scarcely admit that the best interests of the country would be thereby exclusively subserved.

It considers that what the Republican party calls healthful progress, is in reality, unconstitutional revolution, and that their great mistake is that they are endeavoring to run the engine of war, after the fires which formerly generated the requisite steam for this purpose, have been extinguished. In other words, that the Union no longer requires to be saved. This is accomplished. The whole object of the Republican organization, regardless of the public welfare, is to save their party.

The position of the American people is thus stated :

The mass of the Northerners, while firm in their defence of national unity and, after a given period, in their resolve to overthrow slavery, went in their adhesion to those principles to the extreme length that they were prepared to go. The Union preserved and slavery overthrown, the great desire of that mass has been to restore the *statu quo ante bellum* in every respect which is compatible with obviously irrevokable changes. From the termination of hostilities the Republican party, through causes, perhaps, unavoidable, and in spite of its efforts to avoid such a contingency, has slowly but surely drifted into a position which is felt to be hostile to the best interests of the united nation. It migut be more accurately said that, slavery abolished and unity secured, there remained no principles in the Republican practice which the aggregate intelligence of the country could accept as sagacious or patriotic.

Moreover, although the work of ending the war was largely done by Republicans, it is a fallacy no less flagrant because their most favorite one to assume that it was done by Republicans alone. Even if it had been, it is not by constitutional means that they can retain power after the great majority of American citizens are convinced that such a retention is unfavorable to harmonious reconstruction, to diminished taxation, and, in fine, to the solid prosperity of the country. Unconstitutional means have certainly been threatened, and it will be no equivocal test of the patriotism which has been so widely vaunted if, for party purposes, the Republican leaders shall venture to resort to as well as to threaten them. The way before us is perplexing, and the situation is felt by the thoughtful to be one which may lead to enormous, and what five years ago would have been thought impossible, changes. Men do not claim so confidently as they once did that the emancipation of the black race is certain to assure the permanent freedom of the white. We all, of course, strive to hope for the best, hope to pass through all our troubles by peaceful and equitable means, but a contrary experience may come upon us when least expected. The elections prove the existence of a determined feeling against a policy which is, however, felt to be essential to the salvation of a powerful party holding in its hands extraordinary opportunities and powers. From this dilemma none can tell what may be evolved; but unless we read the signs of the times and measure the antagonisms of race very incorrectly, the nation at large, should such an alternative be forced upon it, would sooner submit to a single dictator than to a million in the persons of black men.

It is one of the signs of the times, when views of this character are presented boldly and distinctly in journals of position and respectability, and which in a measure represent the thought and intelligence of the country.

On the other hand, the Nation, the leading weekly organ of the Radical party, in its last issue, openly advocates that there is no value in the Constitution at present, except as *advice* to Congress. In other words, that it is not of binding efficacy. And to this position its party has been driven to sustain itself. Its language on this point is significant :

There is probably no difficulty in the reconstruction process which troubles so many people as this one, and there is only one way of meeting it, as we have more than once pointed out in these columns—but it is one to which the Radical leaders, for reason of policy, are reluctant to resort—and that is by frankly avowing that the crisis is so tremendous that the majority has taken upon itself to do whatever the occasion plainly calls for, constitutional or unconstitutional.

Here, then, the controversy is distinctly made up. It is upon these dissentient ideas that the conflict is waged. One thing is certain, that truth is indestructable. "Though crushed to the earth it will rise again." It is impossible to destroy it, or to prevent this. The history of the past proves its reactive power.

The Boston Post's Washington correspondent says: "An attachment has been issued for General Baker, to bring him again before the Judiciary committee, and it is said he is now under arrest. The General will be required to explain many of his statements, which are in direct conflict, concerning President Johnson. It is understood that no member of the committee gives the slighest credence to anything Baker has said, unless substantinated by other testimony."

Lucy Stone has been chosen President of the United States—at a Missouri fair.

The stage manager of the Olympic Theatre died in New Orleans of yellow fever.

The South.

According to Radical geography, the South is in the Union for some purposes and out of the Union for others. The Southern States are "States" when the vote or the action of States is needed, and they are simply Territories when their own rights are to be regarded. They are either States or they are not. The Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial branches of Government have repeatedly recognized them as States. It is too late now for a miserable Congressional faction to affect to treat them otherwise.—*National Intelligencer*.

The above are about the same ideas we expressed some time ago. "They are either States or they are not."

The Tax Order.

The following explanatory circular has been issued :

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DIST., }
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 9, 1867. }

[*Circular.*]

The following instructions are published for the information and guidance of the Commanding Officers of Posts in carrying out the requirements of General Orders No. 92, current series, from these Headquarters :

In any case embraced within the first subdivision of paragraph I. of said order, the rate of taxation fixed by law, and prevailing at the time the *transaction was made and completed*, or the *property, or right, was parted with*, which is the subject of taxation, shall constitute the basis for correcting such excessive taxation; and upon being conformed thereto, such tax shall be valid and binding—it being the design of that part of said paragraph I. to protect persons making business operations, from unforeseen imposition of taxes in excess of the rates prevailing when such operations were consummated.

In any case arising under the sub-division of paragraph I. of said order, the rate of taxation imposed on the property or person of a resident of the State shall be the basis for correcting such tax as affecting the property or person of a non-resident; and upon being conformed thereto, such tax shall be valid and binding.

In all cases where the collection of any tax is suspended under the first or second subdivisions of paragraph I. of said order, the order suspending the same shall be limited to preventing the collection of any excess of such tax over and above the amount properly taxable in accordance with the provisions of said order as explained by this circular.

Commanding officers of posts are authorized to make such orders as may be requisite for carrying into operation the clauses of said order in conforming with the foregoing provisions, and all civil officers at the respective posts are required to comply therewith.

By command of Brevet Major General ED. R. S. CANBY.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

What the Late Elections Mean.

In almost every city, town and hamlet, all over the North, we hear of bonfires, salutes and rejoicings over the result of the recent elections.

The following extract from a speech of Mayor Hoffman, at an enthusiastic Democratic meeting at Tammany Hall, in the city of New York, shows what the late victories are understood to have accomplished :

"The result of these elections, in my judgment, will be the safety of the nation. It should be received by the Democracy of New York city and of the country in all moderation as the sign of the times, indicating that the great people of the country are putting their finger of warning upon the Radical disunionists. It should be received as a declaration that the moderate Conservative men of the nation are to rule the nation. That extreme men on every side must, for the time being, stand aside, while the great mass of the Conservative men of the country come up to save it. It is to be received as the declaration of the American people that the party whose policy it is to overthrow the Constitution of the country, to increase its debt and taxation, to overthrow its President and substitute in his place a revolutionary President, is to be put down under the feet of the great patriotic American people. It is to be received as the declaration of the people of the North that the policy inaugurated by that party at the South to place black men over white men cannot be and will not be sustained. (Long continued cheering.) It is to be received as a declaration that the people of the North are not willing within the States of this Union that there should be negro judges, negro magistrates, negro jurors, negro legislators, negro Congressmen—(loud cheering)—that the power and money of this government is not to be used to maintain within the limits of ten States at an expense of millions of dollars an army, the sole purpose of which is to elevate the black man above the white man. (Cheers.) That if within the limits of the Southern States the black man is entitled to the exercise of the right of suffrage, he is fit to govern himself, to take care of himself, and does not need a standing army to protect him; that if the black men of the South, numbering hundreds of thousands, are fit to walk up to the polls and vote down the white men, they do not need a Freedman's Bureau with millions of dollars at its back to educate, feed, and take care of them. (Laughter and applause.)—It is to be taken as the declaration of the people of the American continent, that debt and taxation must be reduced; that there must be no increase of the paper currency; no more corrupt officials to corrupt the people. (Great applause.) It is to be received as the declaration of the American people that the American Constitution is to be the supreme law of the land—(applause) and that no rump Congress shall pass laws which they shall declare to be superior to the Constitution of the country. (Applause.) At the same time it is to be received as the declaration of the American people that there shall be under all circumstances a faithful adherence by the American people and American Government to every one of those obligations incurred during the war for the preservation of the American Union."

From the Lynchburg News.

Important to Postmastes--Deputy Postmasters not Disfranchised.

We give publicity to the following decision of Gen. Schofield on the question of disfranchisement of deputy postmasters. His opinion has been solicited by a gentleman of this city, who formerly held the office of deputy postmaster, and the following endorsation was returned :

[COPY.]

A deputy postmaster is not subject to disfranchisement for participation in the rebellion.
By command of Gen. SCHOFIELD.
WM. ENNIS, A. A. A. G.

As a different ruling has prevailed in some registration boards, we hope that all deputy postmasters will avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded of having their names registered as voters.

The rear car of a freight train, which started from Albany on Saturday night, broke its coupling as the train was ascending the heavy grade west of the city, and rushed down the track at the rate of fifty miles an hour, coming in collision with a passenger train which had just started from the city, badly smashing the engine and two cars, and killing one passenger.

Mrs. Surratt is said to have been jocholted to death.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—P. M.

There is now due, payable on the 1st November, $24,069,000, coin interest on five-twenties.

The internal revenue receipts to-day amount to two hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars.

James W. Hancock has been appointed Collector of Customs at St. Luria, Texas, vice Charles Taylor, deceased.

Senator Nye will stump the State of New York in behalf of the Radicals.

The evidence of the inquest held over the victims of the riot at Springfield, Massachusetts, shows that the State constables fired into the crowd after the riot had been subdued.

Six hundred Brooklyn new shop-keepers are reported for violations of the revenue laws. Revenue decision: When a deed is made for real estate sold for taxes, after the time of redemption is past, it must contain a recital of the facts and the form must be in accordance with the laws of the State in which the real estate is situated on the subject of sales under execution. Sugar cane is a farm product, but sugar is not. A person who manufactures sugar to an amount exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, pays special tax, though the cane producing sugar be made on his own farm.

A dispatch from Vicksburg says no deaths have occurred for the past forty-eight hours.

The President has not ordered or requested the attendance of the District Commanders here.

The picture of two children feeding a horse, held at the dead letter office, was claimed to-day. The portraits are of two deceased children.—Claimants say the loss of the picture was more deeply felt than all their property swept away by the war. The claimants reside in Columbia, South Carolina. Mr. Zevely, third assistant Postmaster General, at whose instance the notice was telegraphed, will restore the picture at once.

The House committee to enquire into Southern railroads, and to arrive at an equitable adjustment of railroad indebtedness to the government, consisting of J. W. McClurg, Chairman, Ulysses Mercer, F. Sawyer, and Gen. Washburn, accompanied by N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, S. D. Lloyd, Messenger, and Captain F. P. Meigs, Clerk, leave to-morrow for Richmond, where they will remain a couple of days, thence via Lynchburg and Knoxville, to Atlanta, Chattanooga and Nashville, or they may go from Richmond to Charleston and Savannah, and thence via Macon to Atlanta.

From Raleigh—An Attempt to Revive the Democratic Party.

RALEIGH, Oct. 16—P. M.

Strenuous efforts are being made by influential leading men to revive the old Democratic party, for the purpose of co-operating and encouraging the Northern Democracy in endeavoring to defeat Radicalism. Some of the most prominent men in the State are moving spirits in their efforts. From all appearances, the movement bids fair to succeed. All elements of Conservatism rejoice in the triumphs of the Democracy of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 16—P. M.

Judge Ryan, of the United States District Court, in the case, to-day, testing the validity of the panel of a jury drawn of voters and tax payers, irrespective of color, decided that, although an act of Congress of 1840 required the jurors to be drawn as prescribed by the Legislature of each respective State, yet, that this must be construed in reference to the changes created by the war, he held that Congress, as now constituted, was the legal Congress of the whole country, and that the reconstruction act of Congress, conferring suffrage on the negro, was the provisional constitution and law of the State. He held that President Johnson had no power to restore any of the seceding States to the Union. He says: I say it with a grave sense of responsibility, that it was not competent for the President, by any act of his, to bind Congress and restore the State to the Union, and connect it by constitutional ligiments and relations. He held that there was no legal government or State constitution in South Carolina, and that under the existing Provisional Government the reconstruction acts of Congress were the supreme law and the constitution of the State. He says if there was any constitution in South Carolina, or any legal State government, then the act of 1840, commanding the Judge to accept as jurors alone those who are voters under the constitution of the State, and who are qualified by the act of its Legislature, then it would be decisive of this question, and the panel should have been drawn alone of white men, but it is otherwise.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 16—P. M.

The nominations of Marmaduke Johnson, N. A. Sturdivant, Wm. Taylor, Thomas J. Evans, and A. H. Lands, gives satisfaction to the Conservatives, and the ticket will be well supported.

The ticket of moderate Republicans, with Dr. Sharp, brother-in-law of General Grant, at the head, and Fields Cook, a mulatto preacher, at the tail, also meets with favor, but the Conservative ticket spoils its effect. It is thought that the best men from both may be taken to make a compromise.

The ladies of the Oakwood Memorial Association, now holding a Bazaar to raise funds for the graves of the Confederate dead in that Cemetery, have been very successful.

The State Horticultural and Pomological exhibition now being held at the hall, was crowded to-night with the first people of the city, to hear Gen. Wise, who made a powerful speech of two hours. He revised the past and advised the people to devote themselves to agriculture, manufactures and labor generally, to develope the resources of the State, and recover material prosperity.

Dr. Alexander Sharp, brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, and Postmaster in this city, will publish a card in to-morrow's Dispatch, positively declining the nomination tendered by moderate Republicans for the Convention.

Col. Chalfin, in a letter to the Registrars of Culpepper county, explains that only persons who are entitled to register under the law are eligible to the Convention as delegates. A person who was a clerk of a County Court before the war, and as such took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in the rebellion, are not eligible to the Convention.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Noon.

Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 111¾. Virginia Sixes 45½. Gold 143¾. Money very active at 7 ₱ cent. Stocks active—heavy sales made. Erie, sterling time, 9¼@9⅝; Sight 9⅞.

Flower 10@20 cents lower. Wheat 2@4 cents lower. Corn a shade lower. Mess Pork firmer at $22 10@$22 25 ₱ bbl. Lard dull at 13¾@14¼ cents Cotton quiet at 19½ cents. Freights quiet. Spirits Turpentine 55@55½ cents ₱ bbl.

Mrs. Martha Webster died in Brooklyn on Saturday morning from the effects of an overdose of morphine, which had been inadvertently prepared by a druggist's assistant in a store on Third avenue, in that city. The clerk was arrested and held to await the result of the coroner's investigation.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

PERSONS desiring to purchase Lands would do well to call and examine the lands of the late Henry N. Howard, consisting of a valuable Rice farm, and a large quantity of Turpentine lands. There is among them a valuable plantation in Robeson county, known as the Crawford lands, a fine stand for a county store.

Any information desired will be furnished by William N. Peden.

WILLIAM N. PEDEN, } Admr's and
ALLMAND A. McKOY, } Comr's.
178—2taw—11tf

april 25

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	34 @ 35	LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	8 00 @10 00	From store	1 90 @ 2 00
BRICKS, ₱ M.	10 00 @15 00	MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.	2 60 @ 3 25	Cuba, hhds.	47½@ 52½
2nd hand	2 60 @ 3 25	do bbls.	00 @ 55
New	3 25 @ 4 25	Sugar house	45 @ 47½
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,		do bbls.	47½@ 50
Tallow	18 @ 20	Syrup, bbls.	60 @ 1 00
Adamantine	20 @ 23	NAVAL STORES,	
Sperm	50 @ 55	Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,		Virgin	0 00 @ 3 80
Java	38 @ 40	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 80
Laguayra	28 @ 30	Hard	0 00 @ 2 60
Rio	23 @ 26	Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 65
St. Domingo	21 @ 23	Tar, in ordr	0 00 @ 3 00
COTTON, ₱ lb.,		Pitch, City	3 50 @ 3 75
Ord. to Mid'g	15 @ 16½	Rosin, pale	4 50 @ 5 00
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 18	do No. 1	3 50 @ 4 00
COTTON BAGGING,		do No. 2	3 30 @ 3 35
Gunny, ₱ yd	27 @ 23	do No. 3	3 20 @ 3 25
Dundee	27 @ 30	Spirits Turpentine,	
Rope, ₱ lb	11 @ 15	₱ gal.	00 @ 53½
CORN MEAL,		NAILS, ₱ lb.,	
₱ bushel	1 50 @ 1 60	Cut	6 50 @ 7 00
DOMESTICS,		OILS, ₱ gallon,	
Sheeting,		Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
₱ yard	12½@ 15	Linseed	1 75 @ 1 90
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	1 80 @ 1 90	Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
FEATHERS,		Kerosene	50 @ 55
₱ lb	70 @ 80	PEA NUTS,	2 50 @ 3 00
FISH, ₱ bbl.,		POTATOES,	
Mackerel,		Sweet, bush	1 00 @ 1 25
No. 1	20 00 @21 00	Irish, ₱ bbl	3 50 @ 4 00
No. 2	19 00 @20 00	PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,	
No. 3	15 00 @16 00	N. C. Bacon	
Mullets	9 00 @10 00	Hams	24 @ 25
Herring,		Middlings	00 @ 19
East	5 00 @ 7 00	Shoulders	00 @ 18
N.C.roe	00 00 @ 9 00	Hog round	19 @ 19½
do cut	0 00 @ 0 00	Western Bacon	
do gross	6 50 @ 7 00	Hams	21 @ 23
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @ 10	Middlings	18½@ 19½
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern		Shoulders	16 @ 16½
Family	12 50 @15 00	Lard, N. C.	17 @ 18
Superfine	9 50 @10 00	do North'n	14½@ 17
Fine	8 50 @ 9 00	Butter, N. C.	33 @ 35
NORTH CAROLINA,		do North'n	36 @ 40
Family	11 75 @12 00	Cheese	17 @ 20
Superfine	11 25 @11 50	PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.,	
GLUE, ₱ lb	20 @ 25	City Mess	26 00 @27 00
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 45	Thin	00 00 @26 00
GUANO, Peruvian,		Prime	24 00 @25 00
Per ton	00 00 @ 90 00	Rump	00 00 @00 00
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,		SALT,	
Corn	1 30 @ 1 35	Alum, bush	0 60 @ 62½
Oats	00 @ 90	Liverpool, sack, ground,	
Peas, Cow	1 50 @ 1 75	cargo	0 00 @ 0 00
Rice, rough	2 25 @ 2 50	from store	2 25 @ 2 35
Carolina	12½@ 13	American	2 15 @ 2 20
East India	11 @ 12	SUGAR, ₱ lb.,	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,		Cuba	12½@ 13
Green	9 @ 10	Porto Rico	14 @ 15
Dry	16 @ 17	C	15½@ 16
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,		B	16½@ 17
Eastern	0 00 @ 1 15	A	00 @ 17½
Northern	85 @ 95	Crushed	00 @ 18½
IRON, ₱ lb.,		SOAP, ₱ lb.,	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10	Northern,	9 @ 13
American, ref.	0 @ 10	Wilmington,	
American,		Ext. Family	10½@ 11
sheer	9 @ 10	Family	10 @ 10
Swede	10 @ 12	Chemical	9½@ 10
Hoop,		Pale	7½@ 8
₱ ton	150 00@155 00	SHINGLES, ₱ M.,	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)		Contract	5 00 @ 7 00
Whiskey,		Common	3 50 @ 5 00
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00	STAVES, ₱ M.,	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00	W. O. bbl	20 00 @30 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	R. O. hhd	30 00 @40 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	TIMBER, ₱ M.,	
LUMBER, (River,		Shipping	00 00 @13 00
Fl'r Bds.	14 00 @18 00	Mill, prime	10 00 @11 00
Wide do	10 00 @12 00	Mill, Fair	8 50 @ 9 00
Scantling	8 00 @10 00	Mill, inferior to	
		ord	6 00 @ 7 00
		TALLOW, lb	10 @ 11

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, October 17, 1867.

TURPENTINE.—The market ruled steady at quotations given in our last up to Wednesday, when there was less enquiry from shippers, which caused a decline of 25 cents on soft, and the sales were at $3 80 for virgin and yellow dip, and $2 60 for new hard, ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs. [On virgin a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on above quotations, according to the quality of the article.] The market closes with a steady demand from distillers, and sales easily made at above figures. The receipts and sales of the week are 2,401 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin and Yellow Dip	Hard.
Friday	165	$4 05	$2 60
Saturday	123	4 05	2 60
Monday	1,024	4 05	2 60
Tuesday	549	4 05	2 60
Wedns'y	400	3 80	2 60
Thursday	140	3 80	2 60

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since the close of our review on Thursday last the market has ruled without material change, so far as regards prices.—There has been a steady demand throughout the week for both coastwise and foreign shipment, (mostly for the latter,) and parcels have generally been taken when offered at 53½ cents, though in one or two instances 54 cents has been obtained for extra packages. No sales reported this morning, and the market closed steady on Wednesday at 53½ cents. The stock in receivers' hands has become reduced, owing to the meagre arrivals, and is rather small at present. The sales of the week are 1,855 bbls., viz.:

Friday	39 bbls. at	53 cents ₱ gal.
Do	366 " "	53½ " " "

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1867.

The Railroads.

We regret so frequently to be compelled to refer to the management of our railroads, much preferring to commit the whole question to the stockholders of the various Companies, after the earnings and expenses are adjusted and compared with former years; but we cannot refrain from alluding to the attacks of the Raleigh *Sentinel* of the 9th instant, upon the management of the North Carolina Railroad, implicating as it does that of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and some of its officials.

The *Sentinel* learns "that at the last meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad, a resolution was offered to carry out the new policy indicated by the stockholders. After a full discussion it was laid on the table." From which we should infer that the agents of the stockholders refused or neglected to obey the orders of their principals. Such, however, was not the action of the Directors by any means. Whatever may be their *personal* preferences, they would hardly refuse to carry out the implicit directions of the owners of the road. The *Sentinel* has been misinformed of the action of the Directors, its informer having mistaken a question of minor importance for the great policy which the Greensboro' meeting adopted.

The "tangle" in which matters appear to the *Sentinel* to be, cannot be bettered in its opinion "until the policy, which was inaugurated at the last meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad, at Greensboro', is abandoned." Whatever may be the interests of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and the city of Raleigh, we do not think the *policy* then adopted will ever be abandoned, for we are confident that it will stand the test of the Committee on Finance, and will be approved by the stockholders of the Company. The resolution, which embodies this policy simply declares it to be the duty of the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad to carry the freight and passengers over the longest distances practicable on that road, and then *instructs* the Directors to take immediate steps to put in force that principle. This was done by an arrangement of freight schedules and tariffs in good faith, and with the most complete success, as we are informed by those who know, and as the stockholders will be advised in due time.

But the *Sentinel* thought from the adoption of the resolution by the stockholders at Greensboro', and this really is the gist of the whole article, that the policy was *patriotic* because it looked to promote the interests of Wilmington, Newbern and Morehead City. This is really an admission that our friends do not or will not understand that policy. The resolutions state expressly and candidly that the object is to use the *whole* instead of a *part* of the road, when it could be advantageously done—not for the benefit of any city, town or railroad—but *for its own interests.* We would desire to know of our cotemporary if any sane individual owned the North Carolina Railroad, if he would not do the same thing. Would any one, possessed of any knowledge of business or alive to his own interests, do otherwise? What would be thought of the management of this road if it should form such tariffs with the Piedmont Railroad, that it should be made the interests of shippers for their freight from the North to reach this road at Greensboro', or of that going North to leave it at the same point? Is not the policy which compels it to reach and leave the road at Raleigh equally erroneous and almost as detrimental? Especially when the freight can and is carried the entire length of the road equally as quick and cheap.

The *Sentinel* did publish from our columns the statement of the increase of freight (not travel) for the month of August on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad under the new policy, and if the *whole* of the statement had been remembered instead of a *part*, it would have been unnecessary to have asked how the freight (not travel) on the North Carolina Railroad was affected, for the improvement of freigh receipts upon the Wilmington and Weldon Road was published in connection with the corresponding increase on the North Carolina Road. We have stated that the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad were totally uninfluened in their action by any advantage which might accrue to Wilmington or Newbern, or the Atlantic or the Wilmington and Weldon Roads, or the disadvantages which it might be to the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and we are not aware that one pound of freight has gone to either of these cities, or on the Atlantic Road, which would not have gone without the passage of the Greensboro' resolution. The advantage to the Wilmington and Weldon Road was incidental to, and not the purpose of, the adoption of the "new policy." The order was given to the Directors to cause the freight that had been *wholly* monopolized by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to pass over the entire eastern end of their road to Goldsboro', a distance of forty-eight miles more than had been done formerly.

What was the result? The line east of Raliegh to Weldon, being without heavy grades or curves, twenty-five cars—in place of ten or fifteen—comprised a train, the time no longer than by the other route and the rates *precisely the same.* The result was three or four thousand dollars net income per month to the North Carolina Road more than would have been received had the old Raleigh and Gaston Railroad monopoly policy continued.

Just here we will give, for the benefit of the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad, of which the *Sentinel* will please take notice, that the receipts of the *two* roads for September, by the adoption of the "new policy," which have this moment come to hand, were:

For the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad	$6 932 60
For the North Carolina Railroad	4,621 72

It must be recollected that the latter sum is the amount received by the North Carolina Railroad for the freight between Goldsboro' and Raleigh, every cent of which is in *addition* to its receipts by the adoption of the "new policy." At this rate the annual receipts by this arrangement alone will be at least *one per cent.* on its entire capital stock of four millions of dollars. Assuredly these figures are the most solid and unanswerable vindication of the action of the stockholders.

We cannot blame the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Road (and there are many in Raleigh) for wishing to restore things to the old channel, but with the facts presented by the figures of increased receipts, and equal if not superior accommodations to the public, we do not think this revolution will go backwards.

Of the schedule for passenger trains we know nothing, except by a recent change in the running of the South Carolina Railroad between Augusta and Columbia, the line through Charlotte and Danville is enabled to make a connection with Richmond in the same time that has long been made through this city. By doing this, the trains of the North Carolina Road broke close connections with the Raleigh and Gaston and Wilmington and Weldon Railroads one way. Of the policy of this we are not prepared to speak.

One word of the business character of Mr. Anderson, Superintendent of the North Carolina Road, and we are done. This gentleman has been needlessly assailed it appears to us. We are told by those who know him, (our own acquaintance with him is very limited,) that he has few superiors as a close calculator of the expense and profits of his trains, and he will not run a train at high speed to make a through connection, simply to say he carries through passengers as quick as any other line, unless it can be made profitable, as has been done on the road in times past. Prudent, attentive and skillful, we believe the stockholders will value his services more and more, as results prove his efficiency.

Organization.

If there is to be a Mass Meeting of the Conservatives in Raleigh on the 16th of this month, or at any later period during October, it is time that there was general action throughout the State. We believe that the Conservatives of the State should meet for organization and consultation, and to make known to the world the principles which actuate them in the contest before them. We thought at the time the Raleigh meeting recommended a day for the assemblage of the Convention, and we still believe that the time was too short to enable the different portions of the State to be heard from, or for all to agree upon a day. In many counties, however, primary meetings have been held, and the 16th instant has generally been agreed upon. Yet in many counties no action has been had, while in others meetings are called for days subsequent to the proposed time of holding the general meeting in Raleigh.

In New Hanover, the week of Superior Court would afford a good opportunity for a general meeting of the citizens, but that is after the 16th, and other counties have no Courts for some time yet, and during this very busy season it is inconvenient, and frequently impossible, for our farmers to leave home for distant county seats to attend primary meetings.

We think that under the circumstances it would be better if the Mass Meeting could be postponed for a few weeks. No election has been ordered yet, and when it is the notice will be sufficiently long for the proposed Convention to assemble. If it is not put off, we fear that there will not be such a representation of the people as is desired, while we are satisfied that the apathy which has long had possession of our citizens will give way before the exhilirating influences of the recent elections.

It is right that the Conservatives of the South should make some proper response to those of the North. The people of Ohio, in voting down negro suffrage, have condemned the revolutionary action of Congress. The insignificant number of negroes who could have voted in that State, had the amendment been adopted, could not have influenced the terrible rebuke which has been administered to Radicalism, but they have declared that Congress shall not Africanize the South for party purposes, and that the right of suffrage must be left to the people of the States.

The gross misrepresentations under which the Southern people have labored have been the fruitful source of much of the injustice and persecution which they have suffered. To meet in Convention and properly denounce the slanders and adopt a platform of principles is not only proper but a duty. We cannot afford to permit ignorant negroes and wily whites to get control of our State by want of organization and effort. Let us endeavor to defeat them at the first election, and if we fail we will at least have the benefit of a more thorough organization in our second trial. We hope the Conservatives of New Hanover will take these matters into consideration, and, if the Convention is postponed, prepare to meet during Superior Court week to secure proper representation at Raleigh. What say the people?

The Columbia (S. C.) *Chronicle* says that South Carolina has been bankrupted by the bayonet—not a dollar in the Treasury—and General CANBY has ordered the collection of all taxes to be stopped, except so far as relates to taxes due to the Federal Government.

The following is the official order:

HEADQ'RS 2D MIL. DIS., CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 2, 1867.

Special Orders No. 168.

* * * * *

VIII. The Treasurer of the State of South Carolina is hereby directed to pay all amounts approved at these Headquarters, for salaries and expenditures incurred in maintaining the quarantine on the coast of South Carolina, established by General orders No. 3, Headqarters Second Military District, current series, out of any funds remaining unexpended in the treasury at the time of the presentation thereof; and if there be not sufficient funds at that time for that purpose, the payment shall be made out of the first funds that shall be received in the treasury thereafter.

The amounts so expended will be charged against the appropriation made by the Legislature of South Carolina in December, 1865, for the Military Academy at Charleston, and the appropriation made by the Legislature aforesaid in December, 18 6, for testing the constitutionality and validity of the Acts of Congress, by which the lands in Saint Helena and part of St. Luke's Parish have been sold, as directed in Special Orders No. 135, paragraph 11, current series, from these Headquarters.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM WRIGHT PARKER FOR THE MURDER OF WILLIAM CHILDRESS.—This case was commenced yesterday. At an early hour the Court room was crowded to its fullest capacity by a throng of anxious and interested spectators.

Considerable difficulty was found in getting a jury. Twenty-two challenges were given on the part of the prisoner, the number permitted being twenty-three.

At the request of the Solicitor, Judge Person empanneled the jury.

All the witnesses, both on the part of the State and the defence, were sworn and then removed beyond hearing of the Court; after which, the Solicitor, John L. Holmes, Esq., though evidently suffering from indisposition, proceeded in a solemn and impressive manner to charge the jury and detail what the State expected to prove.

Henry R. Perrin, the first witness on the part of the State, the Coroner who held the inquest over the body of Childress, was called and placed upon the stand. This witness testified that he held an inquest over the body of Childress about the last of March, 1863. The body was found under the water in Smith's Creek, with the face downwards and the feet up. It was taken out and found to be terribly mangled. There were many cuts on the head and body. About ten feet from the edge of the water, there were signs of a scuffle and blood. The body was taken to Camp Lamb, and there identified, where also the inquest was held. Witness stated that he returned the records to the Superior Court Clerk.

The Solicitor here stated that the records were lost, and begged here to introduce Mr. H. A. Bagg, Superior Court Clerk, whose testimony might throw some light on the subject. Permission being granted, Mr Bagg was sworn and testified that he had made diligent search for the record and was unable to find it. It was supposed to have been lost, though he had no positive knowledge that such was the case, as he was not Clerk at the time. Some questions then followed relative to the transportation of the records to Lumberton, Robeson county, previous to the evacuation of the city by the Confederate forces. The defence urged that both the Clerk at the time and the person charged with the transportation of the records should be produced. The witness, when he took charge of them, found them in box in the Register's office, a portion also in the basement of the City Hall Hon. Hugh Waddell for the defence urged that before parol evidence could be given in regard to the loss of the papers, the contents of the records must be ascertained by positive evidence. The Court settled the question by deciding the papers were lost.

Mr. Perrin, on being re-called, stated that he had before the jury, at the Coroner's investigation, the British protection papers of William Childress. He was not prepared to say what were their contents. Had the English seal upon them. Did not positively know what British protection papers were; had never seen any before or since. The question was raised as to the competency of this portion of the testimony. The Court decided that the State may show that before the papers were brought before the jury the deceased was in possession of them. Witness then proceeded to state that Dr. Wm. J. Love was called in. In reply to questions of counsel for defence—found the body about half a mile from Camp Lamb. It was found on Tuesday, 31st of March, 1863. Could not well describe the wounds on the body. Re-examined—Was Coroner in the year 1863. Summoned a jury and went to the landing on Smith's Creek, where the body was found, and there saw evidences of struggling in sandy ground. Took the body up. There were several wounds on the head. The Doctor's action was a part of the verdict. Do not know the number of wounds there were on the body. The verdict contained the fact that the deceased came to his death at the hands of Parker and another, to the best of my recollection. Verdict was rendered and papers returned to Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court. I kept it from March to near October. Cannot say what became of it. Do not know where Mary Macumber lived.

This evidence was all ruled out by the Court, except the fact that the verdict was returned.

Michael Bary was called and sworn, and testified that he knew William Childress, and last saw him alive about the last of March or first of April, 1863. Childress had worked at the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad shops, and had boarded with witness from Wednesday of one week to the Sunday morning following. Childress was very regular in his habits. Had taken breakfast at witness' house on the Sunday morning alluded to, and soon after departed on a little business mission. Childress had a gold watch and chain which he had previous to his boarding with witness left with a neighbor, named Hartman, for sale. Childress had asked what kind of a man Hartman was, and witness told him that the sooner he got his watch the better it would be for him. The watch was then placed in witness' possession and remained in his hands from Thursday morning to Friday afternoon. In addition to the watch, Childress had some greenback money, to best of witness' belief amounting to $100, all in $20 bills. Witness knew the watch and chain were of gold, and examined it enough to recognize it as the same watch which was exhibited at the Coroner's inquest. Childress also had British protection papers which kept him out of the war and which witness had seen. He knew what they were, and thinks the name of Childress was upon them. Had a memorandum book also. Could not swear that the one he saw in possession of the Coroner was the same. Witness last saw Childress alive on Sunday morning. It was then he asked for pen and paper to write a letter to his wife, but subsequently said never mind it, and left witnesses' house by himself. A message was brought a short time afterwards by Runciman, who said he came from Childress and got a bottle of liquor.—This was about 10 o'clock Sunday morning. Witness afterwards saw Childress' dead body at Camp Lamb. The condition of the body was bad. It had upon it some 17 or 19 wounds—over the eye was a gash. Witness had washed and dressed the body, assisted by another person. The body was badly scarred under the ribs and gashed on the arms. Did not examine the pockets of the clothes, and do not know who did. Witness found neither watch, money or papers. A watch was handed him by Coroner Perrin. Witness thought it was Childress' watch.

Examined by counsel for defence:

I said that Runciman came to my house on Sunday morning in the name of Childress, and got a bottle of liquor. Did not see Childress alive again. When I next saw him he was dead. This was on Tuesday morning. Several wounds were on the body. Did not see the contents of the pockets taken out. The inquest which was held over the body took about two days. The jury were summoned on Tuesday. I did not make a particular examination of the wounds.

Dr. W. J. Love, sworn and testified that he was called upon by Coroner Perrin, some time during the year 1863, to examine the body of a man said to have been murdered, named something like Childress. There were a great many wounds on the body—as many as twenty. Three of these wounds would have taken life—two on the head and one under the arm-pit. The last was sufficient to cause death. The last wound was apparently made by a knife and cut through between the fourth and fifth ribs, and entered the lung—The cavity had blood in it. A large knife was given witness in Coroner's room. Introduced the knife, first in a large wound over the liver, which he thought at first caused death. Took the knife out and inserted a straw which was found to come out of a small wound in the side. Saw the knife when first given him, then it was a little bloody. Witness thinks the wound made with a knife which caused death was on the right side under the arm-pit. Thought that this occurred during the second year of the war. The gash under the arm-pit was about two inches long. Knife penetrated about the inches.

Examined by counsel for defence—Do not recollect the exact day the examination was made. It was the day the jury sat. Examined the body particularly. There were three wounds which would have caused death.

The Court then took a recess until 2½ o'clock, when it again assembled.

Cason Cartjohn, sworn.—I never saw Wm. Childress until one Sunday about the last of March, 1863. He then hired a house from my brother. I believe the body was found on the Monday or Tuesday following. After renting the house from my brother, Childress went to a house about two blocks off, called the Mitchell house. He asked if any women staid there. I told him yes, but not to go, but he did go and I saw him. Parker and Runciman were in the house. I saw them go there about an hour before. This was about two o'clock on Sunday. Parker and Runciman afterwards came to my brother's for liquor, which they did not get. They then went off but came back to the Mitchell House again. A little after 4 o'clock I saw Parker, Runciman and Childress, and another man, I think it was Dunn, walk out of the house towards the woods. I had seen Childress have a single case watch and chain that day. Noticed that the chain had a gold slide. I examined the slide closely. It was a smooth slide. I did not see it after the body was found. Childress had some greenbacks and Confederate money. I did not see his body after it was found. He spoke for a bed to sleep in the house he had rented from my brother that night, but did not come back.

Alex. Boon, sworn.—I knew William Childress in 1863. I last saw him about the 29th of March of that year, on Sunday. I saw him at Dick Cartjohn's. I know that he had on his gold watch and some greenback money—about $100. I was with him about 12 o'clock on Sunday, and left him at Dick Cartjohn's. While there he offered to trade the watch with me. I examined it carefully. It was a patent leverEnglish watch, single case, and had a guard chain with a slide. I examined it with such particularity that I recognized it afterwards when I saw it again on the day the body was identified—on Wednesday in the Sheriff's office. I did not go to the prison. The watch was shown me by the Sheriff after the inquest. I was one of the persons who identified the body. I swear positively that the watch shown me by the Sheriff was the same watch Childress had. Childress had shown me no British protection papers.

Examined by counsel for the defence.

There was a particular mark on the watch—a little piece broken out of the crystal. I swear to the identity of the watch Childress worked in the same shop with me, and I had seen the watch

Re-examined—I was able to identify the watch by the mark on the crystal. Have seen a good many watches in my life. Think I am a good judge of a watch. Not only did I recognize it by the crystal but also from the fact that it was three hole jeweled.

Dr. D. M Buie, sworn.—I was in this city in the latter part of March, 1863. I was Provost Marshal under the Confederate States at that time There was a row in the place about that time, during which some parties were arrested.—Parker and Runciman were among this number. They were confined in the guard house. This was in the early part of the week. Runciman was reported badly wounded, and for this reason was turned out for treatment by a physician. Parker was detained until the next morning. There was no charge against him, but he was detained and confined in the military prison, being liable to military service. The next morning after his confinement Sheriff Vann came to me and demanded Parker, which I refused. The Sheriff then asked me to let him see Parker as he was charged with the murder of Childress. I went into the prison with the Sheriff, and Parker was brought before us. I then cautioned Parker to be on his guard; that there was a serious charge against him, and to say nothing he could not substantiate. The Sheriff then wished to know, I acting as questioner, what money he had. Parker showed his pocket book. There was in it a small amount of Confederate money and some specie. He was asked about a watch and said he had none. A large knife was then shown, and the prisoner asked if it was his. He said it was. It was an ordinary bowie knife, and the scabbard being pulled off, there were signs of blood seen on it.—Prisoner was then asked how came the blood there, and replied he knew not. The Sheriff then caught hold of his coat and asked what is this, pointing to spots of blood. Prisoner said he did not know how it came there. I then ordered that nothing should be conveyed out of the prison.—Just then a prisoner from the other side of the prison cried out he had Parker's watch. I took the watch and asked Parker if it was not his, and receiving a reply in the negative, I took it and said if this is not your watch, I will keep it. Parker afterwards said it was his watch and that he had brought it from Virginia. He gave as his reason for his first denial that he had been called on and the watch demanded by an officer from Virginia the evening before, and he was fearful that it was some plan to get his watch. I then went out of the prison and gave the watch to Sheriff Vann. I also gave him the knife. Have never seen them since. The watch had a bronze face and steel hands.

Examined by counsel for defence: The arrest of Parker and Runciman took place before my conversation with the Sheriff. I could not say positively that the spots on Parker's coat were blood.

Jeff. Smith sworn—I knew William Childress in March 1863. He had been here about six days before he was killed. I know that he had a gold watch. I saw it on Sunday morning before the Tuesday on which the body was found. I saw it again on Sunday night in a shop, corner Seventh and Chesnut streets. Parker had it and was putting it in his pocket as I entered. I next saw it in the Sheriff's hands. It was the cause of my having Parker arrested. Parker and Runciman were together in the shop. They were both apparently wet. It had rained some that evening. Their clothes looked dirty and soiled. I saw the watch brought out of the military prison by the Sheriff. I did not then examine it, but I had seen it Sunday morning and I saw it in the Court House afterwards, and had no doubt that it was the watch which belonged to Childress. I saw no marks on it. But I had previously examined it, and was going to trade with Childress for it. I did not see Parker have a knife in the store that night. I know Childress had about $250 in greenbacks and $1,500 in Confederate money. Saw him last just after breakfast Sunday morning. I did not see any British protection papers.

Examined by counsel for the defence—I am certain that the watch was that of Childress. It was an open face gold watch. The crystal was broken in the Court House. There was no fragment out before. I could not say it was the same watch Parker had that night. There may have been some slight fragment out of the crystal which I did not see.

Lizzie Macumber sworn—I saw Childress at my mother's house, near the railroad, on the extreme suburbs, about two and half miles from Smith's Creek, Sunday afternoon, in the year 1863, a short time before the inquest was held over his body. Childress, Runciman and Parker came there together. Jacob Dunn was also there. They staid until about twilight and when Childress was asked to take a walk, he, Runciman and Parker went off in the direction of the woods, towards Smith's Creek and Dunn followed soon after. They (Runciman and Parker) came back some time in the night and called for water—Dunn, who had previously returned and was in the house at the time, carried them water. Then heard a sound as if water was being poured. They did not come in the house, but went off and returned about daylight. Childress did not come with them when they returned the first time. When they came back the second time they brought about fourteen or fifteen dead chickens, some with their heads off; they asked mother to cook them and said the chickens had blooded all their clothes. Blood was on their coats, also wet sand. Dunn remarked that it was curious chicken blood, it would not come out.—They had a knife scraping their coats. The blood was dry and hard. They remained no longer than they could clean their coats.

I do not know whether it rained or not on that night. Parker and Runciman did not wait to eat the chickens after having them cooked, but went off and did not return.

Mary Macumber, sworn.—I reside in this city. About sundown on a Sunday afternoon towards the close of the month of March, 1863, William Childress came to my house with Parker and Runciman. Dunn was already there. All staid about an hour, and towards twilight persuaded Childress to take a walk and went off. I do not know whether Childress was under the influence of liquor. He apparently was. I do not know how long the party was gone, but Parker and Runciman came back some time during the night. Childress did not return with them. They asked for water, which was carried them, and I heard sounds like water being poured upon their hands. I heard it distinctly. Dunn was then in the house. He did not come or go with the others. Runciman and Parker then went off and came back again about daylight, bringing with them some fourteen or fifteen dead chickens. I did not examine their clothes or their condition. They were in the next room when I got breakfast, brushing and washing their coats. I afterwards saw the coats and they were bloody. I did not see any knife, watch or money.

Examined by Council for the defence.—When Runciman and Parker went away during the night, Dunn told them to bring him some chickens, he was sick. They brought the chickens when they returned, and staid to breakfast. It was then they claimed their coats, and said that it was chicken blood upon them. Some of the heads of the chickens were off.

Eliza Macomber, sworn.—I saw William Childress on the Sunday before the inquest was held. I saw him at my mother's house some time during the afternoon. He came with Parker and Runciman, and remained about an hour. They then went off about dusk in the direction of the Railroad. Childress had a watch. I do not know whether it was a gold watch or not. Runciman and Parker asked Childress to go. Parker had a knife. He and Runciman returned some time during the night and asked Dunn to hand them some water. I then heard a pouring sound. They soon went off. Childress was not with them. Runciman and Parker came back again about daylight, and brought some dead chickens. Their clothes were bloody and sandy; on their sleeves and back of their coats, some blood in front, though not much. I saw no bruises on them. They staid until the next morning and asked to have the chickens cooked, and washed their clothes. I helped Parker to wash his coat, and took a knife and scraped it, but did not get all the blood off.

Examined by counsel for the defence—I heard Dunn tell Runciman and Parker when they went away in the night to bring him some chickens. They staid to breakfast when they came back.

Re-Examined—I could not swear positively they staid to breakfast. It has been so long I have almost forgotten all about it.

Geo. Bishop, sworn—On Monday, the 3d of April, 1863, I was in this place on furlough. I stepped into a store, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets that morning, for the purpose of purchasing some little article. Was hailed by a voice I recognized as Runciman's, and, turning round, saw him and spoke to him, calling him by name. He said I was mistaken in the name. I told him I was not, but he insisted I was. He then wanted me to take a drink. I then refused, but he insisted, and said that that was the last time I would ever have an opportunity of drinking with him.—I then yielded to his entreaties and entered a back room of the shop. I then saw Parker, and Runciman, pointing him out, asked if I knew who he was I said it was Parker. He then told me that I was mistaken in that name, I must call him James or Pete. I took the drink and asked Runciman why he was going under an assumed name. He replied that I ought to know how it was. That they were after conscripts so hard that he was afraid he would be taken. I told him he need not be afraid as they would not have him, but as for Parker he was already in service. Runciman then said he had something which would keep him out of the war. He then exhibited some British papers, which he opened with his hand over the name they contained. I asked him to let me see the name, but he refused, saying it was a secret. I then turned away, but he stopped me and asked if I wished to trade watches; that he had a watch and chain five times the value of mine which he would trade. He exhibited the watch, and I saw it was single case with a long chain. I told him I did not care about making too good a bargain, and then went out. This was about 11 o'clock. Runciman also said that if the British protection papers would not keep them out, they had money enough to do it. They had greenbacks, Confederate money and specie.—Parker and Runciman were arrested that day.

Rebecca Crawford sworn—I recollect when Runciman was shot and that he was brought to my house afterwards. Parker brought him. He was carried in and placed on a bed. Parker was arrested the same day. Runciman was taken away a short time afterwards. Two or three days after this I found between the bed and the wall, a pocket-book containing a breast pin and some kind of paper writing.

Mr. R. F. Eyden was called and testified that he had removed Runciman from Rebecca Crawford's house, and had been intrusted with his pocket-book, which he opened in the presence of H. H. Bloom, and found it to contain five $20 U. S. Treasury notes and some Confederate money. Some other testimony in regard to Runciman's declaration was given by Mr. Eyden, but ruled out by the Court.

H. R. Perrin was recalled and stated that the British protection papers he had before the jury at the Coroner's inquest were given him by a female. They contained the name of William Childress.

Rebecca Crawford was recalled and stated that she gave the papers she found by the bed where Runciman lay in her house to Coroner Perrin.

At this stage of the trial, being late in the afternoon, the counsel for the defence requested that a recess be taken until the following morning. This was objected to by the Solicitor, and the Court preferred to continue with the testimony, but would not hear the arguments before the following morning. The Solicitor was then asked by Hon. Hugh Waddell, for the defence, if he had closed the evidence on the part of the State? The Solicitor replied that he had for the present, but reserved the right to introduce further testimony if he considered it necessary. He was again asked if he had closed the evidence, and on replying he had, Mr. Waddell remarked, "Then, sir, the defence has no evidence to offer, and we will proceed to argue the case, but in view of the fact that his Honor said he would not hear the arguments, I would suggest a recess 'till to-morrow morning."

The Court agreed to this, and a recess was accordingly taken until this morning at 9 o'clock, when the arguments will be delivered.

Daily Journal, October 12th.

From the Raleigh Progress.

A NEW DOCUMENT.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

REPUDIATION OF RADICALISM.

MESSRS. POOL, GOODLOE, DICK AND SETTLE.

The following document has come into our possession—how, is a matter of no concern. It was written by Hon. John Pool, is endorsed by Hon. Rob't P. Dick, Daniel R. Goodloe and Hon. Thos. Settle, and will soon be given to the public, signed by those gentlemen and a host of other influential Carolinians of the Republican party:

To the People of North Carolina:

The apparent purposes and the action of the late Convention, assembled in the city of Raleigh, on the 4th day of September, having met the open disapprobation of many Republicans in the State, and raised serious apprehensions of discord in the party, the undersigned beg the indulgence of their fellow-citizens in submitting the following views, and exhorting all truly loyal and Union men to harmony and unity of action, regardless of the temporary and accidental prevalence of injudicious and unfortunate counsels.

The Union Republican party of the nation must be relied upon to settle our present troubles and to restore the lately insurgent States to complete harmony with the General Government; and to render such restoration permanent—to prevent a speedy renewal of recent strife, and to guarantee the future safety and integrity of the Union, that party has assumed, as a basis of reconstruction, certain fundamental principles, the establishment of which, as the popular sentiment of the voting masses in the lately rebellious States, is held as a condition precedent to their being admitted to the exercise of political powers in the nation.

It must be borne in mind that these States are to be restored not merely to being governed themselves, but to the exercise of equal powers in governing the whole country. They rebelled against the Union, and waged a war for the establishment of certain principles of their own until they were subdued by those in whose government they now seek to be made participators and equals. Before being raised from the condition of the vanquished and restored to the rights and powers of governors, it is not unreasonable that they be required to renounce the principles for which they waged the unsuccessful war, and accept such as are now prescribed as essential to the general peace and welfare.

But, inasmuch as the people themselves, and not the States, are the real repository of political power, it is required that they give evidence of a popular renunciation and acceptance, in good faith, and not merely a temporary acquiescence from expediency, in order to recover the power to renew the late strife and revive the lost cause. Reconstruction has been delayed only because of their failure, so far, to manifest such a disposition and for the establishment among them of a prevailing sentiment in accordance therewith. The preparatory policy of Congress has been conducted step by step with this view. Its first step was to wait for a voluntary manifestation in the elections ordered by the President. But adverse counsels having prevailed in these elections, the "constitutional amendment" was proposed for their voluntary acceptance, by which certain principles were to be incorporated in the Constitution itself, and a sufficient number of individual citizens supposed to entertain hostile purposes were to be excluded from the exercise of political powers, to give to the well disposed the ascendancy and control in puolic affairs. This proposition was rejected by such majorities and in such a spirit that it was considered to have become necessary to create a new political element in the rebellious States, by conferring the elective franchise upon the colored population and to establish military governments for the maintenance of obedience and order while the spirit and disposition of our people were being again tested. In this condition of affairs we are now called upon to act.

The principles sought to be established upon the sound basis of popular sentiment as preliminary to reconstruction, may be fully summed up in two propositions, viz:

1. A faithful and willing adherence to and support of the Union and of the government of the United States and a quiet submission to its authority under the Constitution.

2. Civil and political equality among all citizens, irrespective of race or color and the protection of white and colored alike in all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizenship.

These are the principles of the UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY, and *are the only test of a true, national Republican.* Our restoration to the rights and powers appertaining to a recognized State in the Union, awaits and is dependent on the establishment of these principles as the prevailing sentiment of the people.

The government has refrained from executions for treason, from banishments and from confiscation. It does not now suspend any threats over us; but appeals to a voluntary sense of returning loyalty and duty. The masses of our people who have been so long excited and misled, seem now disposed to yield to reason and justice. It is the duty, and should be the purpose of every true republican in the state to encourage and advance this disposition of the people, not only by inculcating the great principles of "Union and equality," but by *removing every obstacle to its progress.*—Our adversaries have retarded it in North Carolina, not so much by reason and argument, as by appeals to sectional prejudices and misrepresentations of the purposes and designs of the republican party upon distinct and collateral points.

They have charged that party with the design, 1st. To confiscate the lands of those compromised in the rebellion to be parceled out among the colored citizens; 2d. To perpetuate the disfranchisement of the whites from the ballot-box, while the whole of the colored men are enfranchised, and thus secure the political supremacy of the colored race in the Southern States; 3d. To continue the official disabilities now imposed on native citizens of the State, and thus, in effect, place our government in the hands of strangers who have lately settled among us for the purpose of becoming our rulers. These unjust charges have had much effect upon the uninformed masses of the people and have raised up apprehensions and hesitancy even among the most steadfast friends of the Union. The fear exists that the colored vote can be controlled against all native citizens in favor of those who can parade military service in destroying slavery, and having themselves no interest to be endangered by confiscation, may the more easily delude the illiterate and credulous with vain hopes of having the lands of their neighbors parceled out among them. Such appeals to the colored population would inevitably produce alienation and prejudice between the races, fatal to the establishment of a safe and wholesome public sentiment and dangerous to the peace and good order of society.

That these apprehensions might be quieted by having the position of the party upon these and other points distinctly and unequivocally set forth and promulgated in North Carolina, it was deemed expedient and proper that a convention of republicans should be called to meet in the city of Raleigh, on the 4th day of September, 1867. The convention was accordingly assembled, but its action was such such as was hoped and expected. It was, confessedly, unfortunate that after the courtesy shown to recent settlers from the North, by making a prominent politician from the State of Ohio, (Col. Heaton,) the temporary chairman of the convention, they should have demanded, and by appeals to the colored delgates on the ground of military services, secured the rejection of one of the most prominent and worthy of the native Unionists of the State, (Gen. Dockery) and have placed in his stead, as permanent president, a stranger from the State of New Hampshire, (Gen. J. C. Abbott,) a gentleman previously unheard of by the masses of our people, or known only as an officer from the federal army who had recently located near Wilmington in this State. It is still more to be regretted that the colored speakers from Wilmington and its vicinity, seconded by a gentleman from New York (Col. Peck,) in advocating the election of Gen. Abbott, should have used language suggestive of purposes calculated to increase previously existing apprehensions. They paraded the military prestige of their candidate in fighting against slavery, while they reproached the native citizens of the State with struggling to perpetuate it, and charged Southern Union men with acting either from cowardice or from a hope to save their slave property by terminating the war short of emancipation. The effect of these appeals upon the colored delegates was manifested by the excitement and enthusiasm with which they rejected the councils of the more considerate of their own race, and one officer, lately in the federal service, (Gen. Laflin,) who met only reproach and insult for raising his voice in advocacy of moderation and prudence.

The election of Gen. Abbott as permanent president of a North Carolina convention was followed by the election of four Secretaries, two of whom were strangers, lately located among us, and two colored men. It could hardly be expected that the Congress of the United States would be likely to view the action of a Convention so controlled, as expressive of the true sentiments of this State, or the success of a party under it, as affording sufficient evidence of the temper and spirit of our people, to justify the restoration of the State to its rights and powers in the general government.

But an effort was, nevertheless, made to quiet the public mind by committing the party in this State, distinctly and authoritatively, upon three points, to wit: 1st. Against the purpose or desire of confiscating private property for political offences in the present condition of affairs; 2d. In favor of providing in the State Convention for the extension of the elective franchise to every white and colored man alike; 3. In favor of the removal of disabilities from true and loyal citizens within such limits as Congress may deem safe and prudent in his State. The "committee on platform and resolutions," after full and prolonged deliberation, reported to the Convention three resolutions embodying these sentiments, and recommending their passage.—But these resolutions were met by a repetition of excited and immoderate discussion, and voted down. It was unfortunate that the motion upon which the first of the resolutions was rejected was made, not by any native citizen of the State, white or colored, but by a prominent politician from the State of Ohio, (Col. Heaton). The other two were rejected on the motion of a gentleman from New York (Col. Peck), now resident in Wilmington. On motion of a native of the State, by birth, but who now is, and has been for some thirty years, a resident of the City of Washington, a plan of party organization was adopted, so repugnant in its details to the customs and usages of our people, and as effective in the hands of any who might seek to place our government in the hands of strangers by controlling the colored vote, that it cannot fail to excite additional alarm and disgust.

Northern men should be encouraged to settle among us by extending to them every courtesy and kindness, and by discountenancing the revival of prejudices, which should never have existed, and ought now to be forgotten and buried forever. But while our people are willing for recent settlers among us to participate in our public affairs, it is not natural that they should view with favor the appearance, even, of an effort to place their government entirely in the hands of strangers, to the exclusion of those whose information, interests and experience so much better fit them to understand and manage the manifold interests and exigencies connected with our present unfortunate condition. It must appear to the people unkind and unjust to take advantage of their helpless condition by exciting appeals and delusive promises to the most ignorant, and most unsuspecting and docile of our population, and thus raise up enmity and antagonism among us, ruinous to the colored man, for whose rights and welfare every good citizen is now solicitous, and destructive of the efforts of those who are laboring to prepare the State for a return to the Union by bringing the popular mind in cordial unity with the great principles of the Republican party.

It cannot be expected that a convention in this State apparently controlled by such influences and distinguished by such action can command the approbation and confidence of the people of North Carolina. But it is advised and hoped that no true republican will abandon the party or abate his zeal in support of its principles because of the temporary and accidental ascendancy of ill-advised and improper counsels in a single assemblage. Rather let our adherence to and support of the republican party be increased and strengthened, that by the triumph of its policy we may see the Union reconstructed and confiscation there by rendered impossible—the "constitutional amendment" adopted and universal suffrage under it the fixed law of the land—and the official disabilities removed from every one who is true to the Union and who discountenances all efforts to keep alive animosities and prejudices threatening to the peace and integrity of the nation.

Let the people meet in their respective counties and districts, by their own spontaneous action, and put forward their own candidates—men true to the Union and trustworthy as republicans—and by supporting such, manifest to the nation that in North Carolina there exists such a prevailing sentiment of nationality and such voluntary obedience to the laws of the land that our restoration to rights and powers in the government, so far from being dangerous to the peace and welfare of the republic, will add strength to the great edifice of UNION, LIBERTY AND EQUALITY.

By requiring each candidate to announce unequivocally his opposition to confiscation and his desire for the admission of every white and colored man alike to the ballot-box, the people may prevent the ignorant and unsuspecting colored citizen from being deceived by vain promises of land donations, into an attitude of hostility and conflict with his white neighbors, no less ruinous to himself than detrimental to the peace and prosperity of the State. After a satisfactory State Constitution shall have been framed, should any true Union man, under official disability, be elected to any position, Congress will, doubtless, remove such disability in each case, in defference to the wishes of a true and loyal constituency, and thus protect the people against a transfer of their government to the hands of strangers.

However much the conduct and spirit of the late convention may be deplored, and however much it may have increased previously existing apprehensions, it is yet in the hands of the people to protect themselves at the ballot-box, and to secure a restoration of their rights, and of prosperity and peace, by co-operating with the Union republican party of the nation in the support of such measures and the enforcement of such laws as have been